

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
AND  
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.**

**FILE NUMBER: 100-106670**

**MAIN FILE**

**SECTION: 61**



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

MAIN FILE

100-106670

SECTION 61

FBI

Date: 7/29/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-35356)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

Remytel, 7/28/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning captioned individual.

Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished to the Atlanta Division for their information.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished to the Office of the USA, CG.

The first source mentioned in this letterhead memorandum [REDACTED]

b7(D)

The second source mentioned is [REDACTED]

CG is continuing to follow activities of captioned individual and will advise the Bureau of pertinent developments.

3-Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)  
2-Atlanta (100-55366) (Enc. 2) (RM)  
3-Chicago  
(1 - 157-413)  
(1 - 105-16238)

JPO/smw  
(8)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,  
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [REDACTED]

DATE FORW: 8/2/66  
HOW FORW: [REDACTED]  
BY: [REDACTED]

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

UNCLASSIFIED

9803 [REDACTED] 79

AUG 1 1966





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Chicago, Illinois  
July 29, 1966

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

On July 28, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that Martin Luther King, Jr., arrived at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago, Illinois, at 4:00 PM on July 27, 1966, via Delta Airlines. This source further advised that King was met at the airport by officials of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

On July 28, 1966, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the Chicago Office of the FBI that a mass meeting was scheduled to be held at 8:00 PM on this date at the New Friendship Baptist Church, 844 West 71st Street, Chicago. This church has been used in the past for meetings held by the SCLC and is known as the Action Center No. 1 of the SCLC. This source further advised that Martin Luther King, Jr., was scheduled to speak at this meeting.

On July 29, 1966, this source advised the Chicago Office of the FBI that Martin Luther King, Jr., spoke before a gathering of approximately 1500 people at 8:00 PM on July 28, 1966, at the New Friendship Baptist Church in Chicago, Illinois. During this meeting, King announced that an all-night vigil would be held at an un-named real estate office located in the Gage Park area of Chicago, Illinois. King urged his audience to meet at this church at 3:00 PM on July 29, 1966, where this group would be shuttled by automobiles to this un-named real estate office and an all-night vigil would

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

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be held in front of the real estate office and would end at approximately 10:00 AM on July 30, 1966. The purpose of this vigil would be to call upon real estate dealers in the Gage Park area of Chicago to observe all rules regarding open occupancy of houses in the Gage Park area for Negroes as well as for white people.

On July 29, 1966, the above information was furnished to the following individuals:

[REDACTED]  
United States Secret Service  
Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED]  
Region I, 113th INTC Group  
Evanston, Illinois

S. Davidson  
United States Attorney's Office  
Chicago, Illinois

b7(c)

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished to the United States Attorney's Office, Chicago.

FBI

Date: 7/26/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-16-81 BY SP4JRM/dk  
6076

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (157-3312) (P)

"CHANGED"

SCHEDULED APPEARANCE OF  
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. AND  
STREETWALK OF UNITED KLANS OF  
AMERICA, INCORPORATED, KNIGHTS OF  
THE KU KLUX KLAN (UKA), BOTH  
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 31, 1966  
RACIAL MATTERS

Title marked changed to add information  
regarding scheduled activity of UKA, Raleigh, N. C.,  
7/31/66. Title previously carried "Scheduled Appearance  
of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Raleigh, N. C., 7/31/66,  
RM."

Re Charlotte airtel to Bureau, 6/3/66, enclosing  
LHM.

Enclosed for Bureau are 11 copies of LHM.  
Four copies are enclosed for Atlanta.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
- 4 - Atlanta (Enc. 4) (2 - Martin Luther King, Jr.)  
(2 - SCLC)
- 6 - Charlotte (2 - 157-3312)

RLK:clb

(13)

CARSON

NOT RECORDED  
183 AUG 3 1966

Approved: 51 AUG 8 1966 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-370-4

CE 157-3312

[REDACTED] contacted by SA [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] contacted by SA [REDACTED] contacted  
by SA [REDACTED]

b7(c)  
b7(D)

Information from [REDACTED] was furnished to SA  
[REDACTED] who also contacted the PD, SO, NCHP, and  
SBI.

Copies of LHM being disseminated locally to USA,  
Raleigh, N. C., Military Intelligence, and Secret Service,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Atlanta Office is requested to furnish Charlotte any  
pertinent information obtained from its sources as to KING's  
scheduled appearance in Raleigh, N. C., including any information  
concerning his itinerary.

Charlotte will sutel at completion of Dr. KING's  
appearance in Raleigh, N. C., and streetwalk of UKA, Raleigh,  
N. C., 7/31/66, and will thereafter follow with LHM.

Charlotte will maintain close liaison with local and  
state authorities, Raleigh, N. C., for any developments and  
will be in close contact with these authorities on 7/31/66.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Charlotte, North Carolina  
July 26, 1966

SCHEDULED APPEARANCE OF  
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
AND STREETWALK OF UNITED KLANS  
OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED, KNIGHTS  
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UKA), BOTH  
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA  
JULY 31, 1966  
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memo submitted at Charlotte, North Carolina, June 30, 1966, captioned "Scheduled Appearance of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Raleigh, North Carolina, July 31, 1966, Racial Matters."

[REDACTED] advised that he had received information that it was announced at a regular meeting of the Mt. Holly, North Carolina, unit of the United Klans of America, Incorporated, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA) on July 17, 1966, that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. was to be in Raleigh, North Carolina, on July 31, 1966, and that officers of United Klans of America wanted all Klansmen possible to be present. Informant stated that it was announced that they "want two whites present for every nigger."

b7(p)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-16-81 BY SP4 VAM/ML

100-106670-

RE: SCHEDULED APPEARANCE OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
AND STREETWALK OF UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED,  
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UKA), BOTH  
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 31, 1966

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[REDACTED] advised that Klansmen are being urged to attend a streetwalk in Raleigh, North Carolina, on July 31, 1966, in opposition to scheduled appearance there of Dr. KING on that date. b7(D)

[REDACTED] advised that a streetwalk had been arranged by United Klans of America in Raleigh, North Carolina, about 2 p.m., July 31, 1966, and that all Klansmen are being urged to attend the streetwalk and a Klan rally which was scheduled later in the day at Clinton, North Carolina. b7(D)

None of the above informants furnished any information indicating that any type violence would take place or that the Klan would interfere with Dr. KING's scheduled appearance in Raleigh.

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] host to Dr. KING in connection with his scheduled appearance in Raleigh, North Carolina, July 31, 1966. [REDACTED] advised that he has not received any information indicating any violence or any action against Dr. KING is contemplated, but that he is concerned for Dr. KING's welfare while in the Raleigh, North Carolina, area. [REDACTED] was advised that he should make his concern known to local and state authorities, Raleigh, North Carolina. He was further advised that in the event any information was received by the FBI indicating possible action against Dr. KING in connection with his scheduled appearance in Raleigh, North Carolina, that Dr. KING would be notified along with appropriate state and local officials. b7(D)

On July 26, 1966, [REDACTED] Raleigh, North Carolina, Police Department; [REDACTED] Sheriff, Wake b7(C)

RE: SCHEDULED APPEARANCE OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
AND STREETWALK OF UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED,  
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UKA), BOTH  
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 31, 1966

County, North Carolina; [REDACTED] North  
Carolina State Bureau of Investigation, Raleigh, North Carolina; b7(c)  
and [REDACTED] North Carolina Highway Patrol were  
apprised of scheduled appearance of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
on July 31, 1966.

A characterization of the United Klans of America,  
Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, is attached as an appendix  
to this memorandum.

**UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.  
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UNITED KLANS)**

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, show that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

A source advised on February 27, 1961, that United Klans was formed as a result of a split in U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute, and the United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group. These are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy, and segregation of the races.

The first source and second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, the Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The organization is directed by ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South with units in several southern states.

On August 14, 1961, the second source advised that the organization formerly known as United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., would be known in the future as United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The second source said the name was changed by a resolution adopted at the National Klonvocation held July 8, 1961, at Indian Springs, Georgia.

The second source advised that at a meeting at Prattville, Alabama, on October 22, 1961, a majority of the Klaverns of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.



UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC  
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (NORTH CAROLINA)  
(UNITED KLANS)

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On August 17, 1964, a source advised that the North Carolina organization of United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, became affiliated with the national organization of the same group in the spring of 1961. The State Headquarters are at the residence of North Carolina Grand Dragon JAMES ROBERTSON JONES, Granite Quarry, North Carolina, who is subordinate to the national organization with headquarters in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

The organization in North Carolina has the same aims and objectives as the parent group; that is, advocacy of segregation of the races and white supremacy.

On August 4, 1965, the same source advised that the status, leadership, and affiliation of the North Carolina organization have not changed.



*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Charlotte, North Carolina  
July 26, 1966**

<b>Title</b>	<b>SCHEDULED APPEARANCE OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. AND STREETWALK OF UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UKA), BOTH RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 31, 1966</b>
<b>Character</b>	<b>RACIAL MATTERS</b>
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Memorandum dated July 26, 1966, at Charlotte, North Carolina, captioned as above.</b>

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 7/27/66

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/LS  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 7-22-86  
6076 80514  
73518  
54688

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-149194)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL SCLC  
IS - C  
(OO: AT)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Classification  
DATE 11/19/77

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

ReNYairtel and LHM of 7/22/66, captioned "Racial Disturbances, Chicago, Ill., Racial Matters and COMINFIL SCLC"; and NYteletype of 7/25/66, captioned as above.

Enclosed are ten copies of an LHM, captioned b(2) and dated as above, enclosing information from b(7)(D) a source close to CLARENCE JONES. Two copies are forwarded to AT and one to CG for information.

- 4 - Bureau (ENCL. 10) (RM)  
(1- 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)  
2 - Atlanta (100-5718) (ENCL. 2) (RM)  
(1- 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)  
1 - Chicago (100- ) (INFO) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)  
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)  
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)  
1 - New York

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Class  
DATE 2-30-87

JMK:egb  
(12)

NOT RECORDED  
172 AUG 3 1966

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

61 AUG 8 1966

Date of Declassification 11/15/77

ORIGINAL FILED IN

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

not rec. 7/27/66 N.Y. until pg. 2

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
 X FOR THIS PAGE X  
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
July 27, 1966

~~SECRET~~

Communist Infiltration of the Southern  
Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC)  
Internal Security - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

On July 24, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Clarence Jones and Stanley Levison were in contact on that date.

CLASSIFIED AND SP4JRM/uk  
EXTENDED BY 2  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 7-27-84  
5052, 541, 6076

Levison apprised Jones of the cancellation of a Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Board meeting which had been planned for July 26, 1966, in New York City.

Furthermore, according to Levison, the meeting of Martin Luther King and his SCLC advisors, originally scheduled for July 28-29, 1966 has been rescheduled for August 1-2, 1966, at the O'Hare Airport Inn, Chicago, Illinois.

The source was of the opinion that since King cancelled the Board meeting in New York City for July 26, 1966, that he would probably not come to New York to meet with two foundations about raising money for the Chicago project.

Clarence Jones

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

Classified by 6082 Red/177  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
11/15/77

~~SECRET~~

~~Excluded from  
automatic downgrading  
and declassification~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) (S)  
DATE 3-31-81  
Classified

ENCLOSURE

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~~SECRET~~

Communist Infiltration of the Southern  
Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC)  
Internal Security - C

[REDACTED]

b(1)

The Labor Youth League has been designated  
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Mr.  
Stanley Levison

[REDACTED]

b(1)

S

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 7-29-66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CPD

Date Forw. AUG 3 1966

How Forw. 7-5

By Rfi - mcl

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (157-1261)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM  
MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN  
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
GAGE PARK AREA,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
RM/ RACIAL UNIT  
6 dirRe Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum, 7/26/66;  
and Chicago tel, 7/28/66.Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of a self-  
explanatory letterhead memorandum and two copies for Atlanta,  
concerning the above.The caption is being carried as above due to the  
general intermixing of several civil rights groups involved  
in the integration efforts in Gage Park utilizing the title  
of the CFM, however, generally under the recognized leader-  
ship of the SCLC.

- 5-Bureau (Enc. 13) (RM) CLOSURE  
 (1 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL - SCLC)  
 (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)  
 2-Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)  
 (1 - 100-5718) (COMINFIL - SCLC)  
 (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)  
 4-Chicago  
 (1 - 157-413)  
 (1 - 105-16238)  
 (1 - 100-35356)

PRE/smw  
(11)

NOT RECORDED

174 AUG 5 1966

AUG 1 1966

SUBV. CONTROL

K. J. [Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-16-81 BY SP-10/PLM

6076

21 AUG 10 1966

CG 157-1261

A copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished the Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago.

The source mentioned in the attached letterhead memorandum is [REDACTED] b7(D)

Chicago is following and will advise the Bureau of pertinent developments.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Chicago, Illinois  
July 29, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-16-81 BY SP4  
6076 JRM/lu

DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM  
MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN  
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
GAGE PARK AREA  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Chicago memorandum dated July 26, 1966,  
captioned as above.

The "Chicago American," issue of July 26, 1966, in  
an article captioned "Bevel Orders Vigil at Realty Office,"  
states in part that James Bevel, Field Director for the  
Reverend Martin Luther King's SCLC, has announced that a  
vigil will begin Friday, July 29, 1966, and "could last all  
night or all weekend." Bevel said the vigil would be held  
in front of a real estate office where a high incidence of  
discrimination was reported.

On July 28, 1966, a source of the Chicago Office, FBI,  
who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised  
that the above captioned groups have announced an all-night  
vigil which would be held at Gage Park, Chicago, Illinois,  
on July 29, 1966. Source stated that the group would leave  
from the SCLC Action Center No. 1, which is the New Friendship  
Baptist Church, 844 West 71st Street, Chicago, at 7:00 PM,  
July 29, 1966, and proceed to the Gage Park area.

The Chicago "Sun-Times," issue of July 29, 1966,  
in an article captioned "Dr. King Plans Housing Vigil,"  
reflects in part that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., asked  
1500 persons gathered at the New Friendship Baptist Church,

This document contains neither recommendations  
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property  
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~~ENCLOSURE~~

ENCLOSURE

DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM  
MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN  
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
GAGE PARK AREA  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Thursday, July 28, 1966, to join him Friday, July 29, 1966, in an all-night vigil for open housing. In a meeting at the church, Dr. King announced that the vigil would be held at the office doorstep of an un-named real estate agent in Gage Park. A spokesman for the Chicago Freedom Movement said that Negro and white persons have applied to rent property at the real estate office from July 8 to July 21, 1966, and found that the white applicants were accepted while the Negroes were turned away. He urged his audience to meet at the church at 3:00 PM, Friday, July 29, 1966, to be shuttled by cars to the real estate office. The vigil is scheduled to end at 10:00 AM, Saturday, July 30, 1966.

The above information was furnished as received to [REDACTED], Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois; [REDACTED] United States Secret Service, Chicago; and Assistant United States Attorney [REDACTED] Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago. b7(c)

TU  
810-751-3333 FBI ATLANTA  
FBI ATLANTA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 28 1966

TELETYPE

TU

OK GAPLS TU OPR

FBI CHICAGO

717 PM CDST URGENT 7-28-66 HRF

TO DIRECTOR (100-106670) AND ATLANTA (100-5586)

FROM CHICAGO (100-35356)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SM-C.

*b1(D)*  
[REDACTED] ADVISED KING ARRIVED O'HARE INTERNATIONAL  
AIRPORT, CHICAGO, AT FOUR PM, JULY TWENTY SEVEN LAST, VIA DELTA  
AIRLINES. KING MET AT AIRPORT BY SCLC OFFICIALS.

[REDACTED] ADVISED TODAY MASS MEETING TO BE HELD AT EIGHT PM TODAY  
AT NEW FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH, CHICAGO, KNOWN AS ACTION CENTER  
NUMBER ONE. KING TO SPEAK AT THIS MEETING.

CHICAGO FOLLOWING.

MILITARY, SECRET SERVICE, USA ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

EXXX CORR LINE 3 WD 8 SHD SEVEN

END

WA...RCH

FBI WASH DC

AT...JDW

FBI ATLANTA

TU CLR

REC-20

100-106670-2647

16 AUG 2 1966

UNCLASSIFIED

9803 / Cal  
11-15-79

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS/v*

FROM : J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: GOVERNOR OTTO KERNER, JR. (D. - ILLINOIS)  
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING  
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Wick  
1 - Mr. Sullivan

DATE: July 25, 1966

1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
1 - Mr. Basher  
1 - Mr. J. A. Sizoo

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from Mr. Wick to Mr. DeLoach dated July 20, 1966, which related to a telephone call Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois made to the Bureau. Kerner asked for information concerning meetings which Dr. Martin Luther King had held with young hoodlum gangs in Chicago. Mr. Bishop had telephonically advised the Special Agent in Charge at Springfield of the Governor's request and instructed the Special Agent in Charge to contact the Chicago Office and thereafter get in touch with the Governor.

SAC Marlin Johnson of Chicago called this morning from Springfield and said he and SAC Gebhardt were planning to call on the Governor today. He read to me a draft of the material which Chicago had prepared in response to the Governor's request and which related to meetings which King's representatives in Chicago had had with young gangs. A film of the Los Angeles riots had been exhibited to such groups, for the purpose of convincing them how horrible the Watts situation had been and to convince them that such gangs should support the non-violence policy of Dr. King's organization, Southern Christian Leadership Conference. SAC Johnson advised me that all of the material in the memorandum was of a public source nature and the Chicago Police Department was in possession of all of the information.

## ACTION:

Under the circumstances, I authorized SAC Johnson to make this information available to the Governor.

Enclosure

JAS:gas  
(7)

61 AUG 10 1966

NOT RECORDED

46 AUG 8 1966

AUG 5 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

F B I

Date: 7/25/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)  
 FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5586)  
 RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
 SM - C

Re Charlotte airtel and LHM to the Bureau 6/30/66  
 captioned, "Scheduled Appearance of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING,  
 JR., Raleigh, N. C., 7/31/66, RM."

Atlanta has no information pertaining to KING's  
 appearance in Raleigh, N. C., on 7/31/66 referred to in  
 referenced airtel and LHM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 1-16-81 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
 6076

1cc 922 9+D

REC-102

- ③ - Bureau RM  
 1 - Charlotte (157- ) RM  
 2 - Atlanta  
 AGS:cb  
 (6)

100-106670-2646

11 JUL 27 1966

100-106670-2646

61 AUG 4 1966

Approved: J. K. L.  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

FBI

Date: 7/28/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)  
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-35356)  
 SUBJECT : MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
 SM - C

OO:Atlanta

\_\_\_\_\_ advised the Chicago Office he had met with \_\_\_\_\_ known firearms expert \_\_\_\_\_ during April, 1966, at the National Rifle Association Convention, Chicago, Illinois.

\_\_\_\_\_ showed \_\_\_\_\_ a two-shot .22 caliber Magnum load Derringer and concealment holster which was fitted into the left sleeve of a suit coat in a manner designed to evade a common frisk search. \_\_\_\_\_ told \_\_\_\_\_ that this was a pistol of the type that the \_\_\_\_\_ had sold to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. as a personal defense weapon.

\_\_\_\_\_ suggested \_\_\_\_\_ be contacted for the details of the sale of this gun to KING and advised that his name, \_\_\_\_\_ could be used in contacting \_\_\_\_\_. In all other contacts, the source of this information should be protected.

LEADS

100 922 94D

NEW HAVEN

AT HAMDEN, CONNECTICUT. Locate and interview \_\_\_\_\_ regarding the sale of this gun to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

- ③ - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New Haven (RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

54 AUG 4 1966  
 FMR: [illegible]  
 (7)

REC-44

17 JUL 30 1966

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

UNCLASSIFIED  
 9803 Cat  
 11-15-79

100-106670-2645

INT. SEC. 645

b7(D)

RA

July 27, 1966

REC-63

100-106670-2644

67(c)

[REDACTED]

Tujunga, California 91042

Dear [REDACTED]

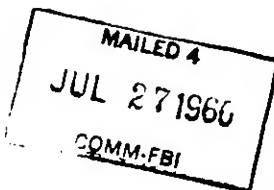
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-16-81 BY SP4J DMLA

6076

I received your letter of July 25th, and I want to thank you for making your observations known to me.

In response to your inquiry, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I am sure you will understand the reason for this policy.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover



JUL 27 3 29 PM '66  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. ~~Martin Luther King~~  
~~is well known to the Bureau.~~

BGH:ejm  
(3)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-16-81 BY SP4JPM/la

[REDACTED]  
Tujunga, Calif.  
July 25, 1966

b7(c)

Dear Sir:--

b7(c)

The news media both informs & confuses the reader--there is a fact I would very much like to trace down, & it concerns Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., whether he is or ever has been a member of the Communist Party.

I noted on television he said no it must not be black power, it must not be white power, rather equal power for all Americans--I note further he said we must not be violent, & we must not forget the white people who have helped us--These sound like the remarks of a good American.

It is essential that all Americans attempt to be loyal to one another--If the whites get on one side & the blacks on another & we are a divided people it would seem to me that would be exactly what the Communist would like--

Please as soon as you can will you answer the question--is Dr. Martin Luther King Jr, a Communist or has he ever been a member of the Party?

It is my prayer that all Americans will try to work together so we will have a strong nation.

Thank you very much

b7(c)

REC- 63

100-106670-2644

16 JUL 28 1966

CORRESPONDENCE



1/2 27

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

Tijuana, Calif.  
July 25, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Sir, - DATE 1-16-81 BY SP4 JMW/jh

b2 74

The news media  
with reference to Congress  
the debate - I am in the  
- act I would very much  
like to trace down, if it  
concerns Dr. Martin Luther  
King Jr. whether he is  
or ever has been a  
member of the Communist  
Party.

I noted on television  
he said no it must not  
be black power ~~HOPESTONCE~~  
but white power, rather

equal power for all  
Americans. I note  
further<sup>more</sup> said we must  
not be violent, & we  
must not forget the  
white people who have  
helped us - These  
sound like the remarks  
of a good American.

It is essential that  
all Americans attempt  
to be loyal to one another -  
the whites on one  
side & the blacks on  
another - ~~the white~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~black~~ <sup>black</sup> ~~people~~ <sup>people</sup>  
it would seem to  
me that would be exactly

what the Communist  
would like -

Please, as soon as you  
can will you answer  
the question - is Dr Martin  
Luther King Jr. a Communist  
or has he ever been a  
member of the Party?

It is my prayer that  
all Americans will  
try to work together so  
we will have a strong  
nation.

Thank you very much.

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

July 26, 1966

REC- 49

100-106670-2643

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-16-81 BY SP4JMLA  
6076

b7(c)

South Shore, South Dakota 57263

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of July 19th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, information  
contained in our files must be maintained as confidential  
in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice.  
I am sure you will understand the reason for this policy.

Sincerely yours,

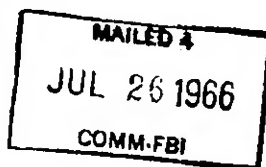
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Minneapolis - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

JRP:sep

(4) [initials]



Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

61 AUG 4 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUL 26 11 23 AM '66  
REC'D READING ROOM  
FBI

w/a [initials]  
JRP

TRUE COPY

South Shore, S. Dak.  
July 19, 1966

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regard to Dr Martin Luther King.  
the Negro Minister.


Does he now, or has he ever belonged to the Communist  
party, that you have any information on.

What church does he belong to.

I remain

Yours Truly

/s/

 b7(c)  
South Shore, S Dak.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-16-81 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
6076

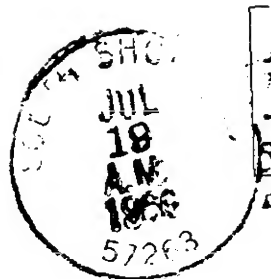
14C  
7/23/66  
AJP

ACK  
7/26/66  
Jrp/ajp

REC-49

100-106670-1643

JUL 27 1966



26  
South Shore S.D.  
July 19, 1966

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in  
regard to  
Dr Martin Luther King  
The Negro Minister.

Does he now, or has he ever  
belonged to the Communist party,  
that you have any ~~the~~ information  
on.

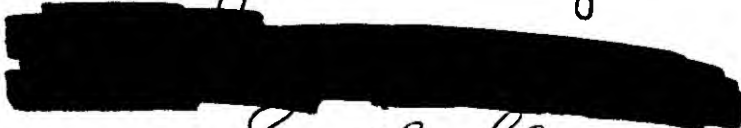
What church does he belong  
to.

I Remain

Yours Truly

142  
7/103/66  
242

ACK  
7/106/66  
Jrp/sep

  
South Shore S.D.

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-16-81 BY SP4 JRM/ik

6076

Date: 7-19-66

(Type in plaintext or code)

(Priority)

Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-13-90 BY SP4 JRM/ld

54 688, 7358  
5054, 5054

Shelbyford  
JRM/ld

Re Chicago tels, 7/12-16/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve (12) copies, and for Atlanta three (3) copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning KING and his activities in Chicago, Illinois, during the period 7/12-16/66.

Portions of the information set forth herein have been previously provided the Bureau and Atlanta in LHM form, under the captions of the disturbance on Chicago's west side or of SCLC activities in the Gage Park area of Chicago. For the purpose of placing a composite summary in one LHM, so far as KING is concerned, this LHM is being submitted.

DEPT: ISD, GRD, ~~AND~~

DATE FORW: 7/22/68

HOW FORW: E/S

BY: PTB / P

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)  
(1 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL SCLC)  
3-Atlanta (100-5586) (Enc. 3) (RM)  
(1 - 100-5718) (COMINFIL SCLC)  
3-Chicago  
(1 - 157-413)  
(1 - 105-16238)  
JCS/smw  
(10)

REC-64

100-106670-2640

13 JUL 21 1966

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

100-35356

Chicago, Illinois  
JULY 19, 1966

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

7-1581 SP4  
54688 JRM/m  
80514  
73518 6074

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was present in Chicago, Illinois, over the period July 12-16, 1966. An article in the "Chicago American," a daily Chicago newspaper, edition of July 13, 1966, relates to his presence here; this article entitled "Boost Patrols on West Side After Rampage."

The article reflected that reinforced police details were patrolling a section of the west side of Chicago at day-break, July 13, 1966, to ward off further disorders by teenage Negro youths who went on a rampage the previous evening. A minimum of 22 persons were arrested, with several injured, as crowds estimated at 200 to 300 broke windows, looted stores, and generally created havoc in a section of Chicago's near southwest side. A police official was quoted as having stated that the evening's disorders had been touched off by the determination of a group of teenage Negroes to turn on fire hydrants after police had turned them off. The police had radioed for assistance, and these youths had subsequently begun attacking police with homemade bombs, bottles, and bricks.

The article continued that as disturbances continued that evening, a number of civil rights leaders meeting in the Shiloah Baptist Church, 1531 South Hastings Street, left the church in an attempt to assist authorities in quelling these disturbances. This group was led by Dr. King, and they subsequently invited participants in the street fighting back to

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

---

this church to discuss their problems and the circumstances which had triggered this rioting. These individuals, including King, had circulated through the crowds gathered, attempting to disperse them and using what influence they possessed to calm the situation.

Dr. King had been among those civil rights leaders who had gone to the 12th Police District, in the center of the riot area, and conferred with police officials on the scene. They had succeeded in negotiating an agreement with police officials for the release of six youths arrested early in the disorders in the belief that the release of these youths would help quiet the disorder. These youths subsequently proceeded with King back to the Shiloah Baptist Church, where King lectured those present on the importance of non-violence. These youths and others present recited their grievances, including complaints of police brutality, the lack of swimming facilities, and other recreational facilities in the neighborhood.

The July 13, 1966, edition of the "Chicago Daily News," a daily Chicago newspaper, also contained an article relating to the activities of Dr. King in connection with the rioting which broke out on Chicago's west side during the early evening hours of July 12, 1966. The article reflected that upon the return of King to the Shiloah Baptist Church, subsequent to the release of some Negro youths arrested in the disturbances, a meeting was held which consisted primarily of a recitation by those present of their grievances against the city administration.

Prior to this, King had stated as follows:

"We are here at this hour because we are all concerned about conditions we face in the City of Chicago, and we are determined to do something about it.

"Some of our brothers in Chicago tonight faced serious police brutality. They were arrested unnecessarily and they were victims of the system that exists in this city." He continued, relating how he and his assistants had gone to the 12th District Police Station and "told the commander



**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

---

that if the men (arrested) were not released, there would be serious trouble in this area and in Chicago."

Subsequent to King's remarks, another individual present, Chester Robinson, leader of the West Side Organization (WSO), attempted to organize a march on the 11th District Police Station after having heard that 40 additional individuals were in custody there. The march, however, did not materialize and King did not lend his influence in its organization.

The "Chicago Daily News," edition of July 15, 1966, contained additional information regarding King's activities, this during the evening hours of July 14, 1966, in Chicago. The rioting, which has been referred to above, was continuing during the course of this evening in the same area on Chicago's near southwest side, and the article noted that Dr. King and his assistants in the SCLC, along with local civil rights groups, had remained in the streets until approximately 4:00 AM, July 15, 1966, in an effort to assist in restoring order. King reportedly moved from one trouble spot to another, conferring with clergymen, teenage gang leaders, and more than 20 of his staff.

King was accompanied by Reverend Andrew Young, described as King's top aide, who described their activities as a matter of going where they heard the most noise and trying to assist authorities in restoring order in any manner they could. King had remained in his automobile most of the time because his presence tended to draw crowds, one thing which police authorities were attempting to discourage. Prior to the renewed outbreak of rioting on the evening of July 14, 1966, King had led a meeting at the Shiloah Baptist Church near the riot area on the west side, addressing more than 50 Negro and white ministers and a number of nuns. He had stated, "If the police will let the community and the church handle this situation, I think we can quiet everything down." He urged the clergymen and nuns to fan out throughout the west side to try to keep things peaceful, indicating that he would join them in the streets later.

King had then left the then quiet west side to address some 500 persons at a rally in the New Friendship Baptist Church, 848 West 71st Street, Chicago. He directed

**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

---

many of his remarks here to the importance of non-violence, asserting that no victories in the civil rights movement will come through violence, pledging to remain non-violent himself even "if every Negro in the United States stands up for violence."

During the course of this south side rally, according to this article, King learned of the renewed disturbances on the west side and he and his staff members returned there to again attempt to be of assistance in restoring order.

The "Chicago American," edition of July 15, 1966, contained an article regarding the meeting led by Dr. King at the Shiloah Baptist Church the evening of July 14, 1966. King had stated, "I am trying to lead a non-violent movement all over the country and I believe non-violence is the way. I have seen it work and change conditions. I will not and cannot give up. But I need some help getting the message across because people have lost faith in the establishment. They have been the victims of so many broken promises. To restore faith, we must give them something back." King pledged to continue his civil rights campaign in Chicago despite the disturbances then in progress.

An additional article in the "Chicago American," edition of July 15, 1966, reflected that during his comments at the New Friendship Baptist Church the evening of July 14, 1966, King had praised the executive order of Illinois Governor Otto Kerner, in effect creating an open occupancy law in Illinois, calling it "a significant victory" for the civil rights movement. King stated, "We have won one victory and that victory was Wednesday, when Governor Kerner made history. It is a significant victory because it was one of our demands." He noted, however, that enforcement of this order, calling for revocation or suspension of the licenses of real estate brokers who list property, houses, or apartments which the owners do not want sold or rented to Negroes, must be insured.

The "Chicago Sun-Times," a daily Chicago newspaper, edition of July 15, 1966, contained an article concerning King's appearance at the New Friendship Baptist Church on the previous evening, noting that among his remarks during his

**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

---

appearance there were comments critical of an editorial in the July 14, 1966, edition of the "Chicago Sun-Times." The editorial had stated, "Continued professions of violence or threats of violence, such as Dr. King made to the police Tuesday night, might engender further thoughts of violence. If violence is to be averted, Dr. King's followers cannot rationalize every outbreak of hoodlumism as a protest against 'police brutality.'"

King praised the "Sun-Times" as a good newspaper but noted that the editorial did not direct itself toward what were the basic causes of the disturbances. He alleged that these causes were the poor and segregated living conditions in the communities where violence had erupted, adding to these causes a long history of police brutality.

The July 16, 1966, edition of the "Sun-Times" contained an article which referred to a meeting on the afternoon of July 15, 1966, between Dr. King, a number of his assistants, and Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley, this meeting directed toward what action should be taken concerning the repeated disorders on Chicago's west side.

Prior to the meeting, Dr. King and Mayor Daley had disagreed over responsibility for the rioting. The Mayor had declared in an earlier press conference that the outbreak of rioting was "in large measure" due to previous activities and statements in Chicago of members of Dr. King's staff here. Dr. King had stated in answer to this charge that it was "absolutely untrue." An aide to the Mayor had later stated that this had been a reference in part to the activities in Chicago of the Reverend James Bevel, Director, Direct Action, SCLC, who had been involved with some of the Negro teenage gangs in Chicago, attempting to enlist their support in the Chicago civil rights movement and showing motion pictures of last year's Watts, California, riots.

In his rebuttal to this charge, Dr. King had stated that these films had been shown for just the opposite purpose, to show the negative results of rioting. King had stated his agreement with the decision to utilize the Illinois National Guard to quell the disturbances, but stated that it was unfortunate that the crises had reached the point where troops were needed.

**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

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During the morning of July 15, 1966, King had met at the Palmer House in Chicago with civil rights leaders and a series of suggestions had been agreed upon, which it was felt would be of assistance in ending the continuing disorders on the west side. Among these demands that the civil rights leaders had agreed to were that sprinklers be installed on fire hydrants in slum areas; that Negro youths be insured access to all west side park areas, including three swimming pools in all-white neighborhoods; that a civilian review board be established to investigate charges of police brutality; and that a crash employment program be created for unemployed Negroes.

These demands were subsequently presented to Chicago's Mayor Daley in the late afternoon meeting with Dr. King, and the Mayor agreed to do the following:

1. Install some kind of spraying device to be attached to fire hydrants on the west side for youths to play in during hot weather;
2. Appointment of a citizens committee to report back to the Mayor on ways by which the Chicago Police Department can improve its community relations on the west side;
3. Insure that the Park District officials and the Chicago Police Department see that all public swimming pools throughout Chicago are available for use by Negroes.

The "Chicago American," edition of July 16, 1966, contained an article entitled, "Mayor Blames King, But King Blames Police," this article relating to the recent outburst of rioting on Chicago's near southwest side. The article noted that raging almost as violently as the west side riots was the dispute over who was to blame for them. Chicago's Mayor Daley has pointed a finger at aides of Dr. King, but King in turn has blamed police brutality. Reverend Andrew Young, in a public response to the statements of Mayor Daley, advised that King had taken three steps to arrest violence on the west side, naming them as follows:

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

1. He sent 100 ministers into the area on Thursday, July 14, 1966.
2. He restated his position of non-violence, saying that if every other person in the world turned to violence "he would be the lone voice to stand up and say this was the wrong way."
3. He cancelled a trip today to Geneva, Switzerland, where he was to have addressed a meeting of the World Council of Churches. In a telegram to the council, King said, "Riots now raging in Chicago demand that I remain on the scene."

Young continued that wherever King went if any time later there was a riot, it was blamed on King. He noted that he was blamed for disorders of the previous summer in Chicago and at that time there had been no decision even made by the SCLC to come to this area.

This article continued, quoting comments made by Chicago's Mayor Daley at a press conference July 15, 1966, when asked whether he thought King was in any way responsible for the current disorders. The Mayor had stated, "I think you can't charge it to Martin Luther King directly, but surely some of the people that came in here to Chicago have been talking for the last year of violence and showing pictures and instructing people in how to conduct violence.

"They're on his staff and they're responsible in a great measure for the instruction that has been given for training youngsters.:

Reverend Joseph H. Jackson, President of the five and one-half million member National Baptist Conference, the nation's largest Negro organization, had stated as follows concerning the rioting:

"The rioting came because these people had been told their cause is hopeless, but they are being used. They have been given false hopes.

**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

---

"Teenagers are being fed a doctrine of civil disobedience. They are being used by some adults, by some people who want to further their own causes.

"Dr. King is not guilty of preaching hate, but there is a danger in talking non-violence so that it creates violence."

The article also contained a statement attributed to Joseph Le Feavour, President of the Fraternal Order of Police, claiming 4,000 Chicago policemen as members. Le Feavour described King as "no more than a demagogue and a professional agitator. He instructs people to practice civil disobedience and violate the law to draw attention to their civil rights plight. Then he immediately puts up a smoke screen and the very people who violate the law, when they are arrested, scream 'police brutality.' He preaches non-violence, yet wherever he goes, violence erupts."

The article concluded at this point with a quote attributed to Dr. King at the civil rights rally held July 10, 1966, in Chicago, when he had stated, "This day we must fill up the jails of Chicago, if necessary, in order to end slums."

FBI

Date: 7/20/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-46230)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

Remyairtel 7/15/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of an LHM concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING. Two copies are being furnished to Atlanta.

Both the Bureau and Atlanta will be advised of KING's contemplated visit to Philadelphia when more definite information is obtained.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-16-81 BY SP4JRM/ML  
6076

- 3 - Bureau (100-106670) (Enc. 8) (RM)  
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (Enc. 2) (RM)  
1 - Philadelphia (100-46230)

CJW/JBK  
(6)

REC 20 EX-103

AGENCY: ASST. DIR., ~~COMM. DIV.~~  
PRINT: ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 7/22/66

HOW FORW: R/S

BY: PTB/ML

1cc + LHM  
922 94D

100-106670-2641

Approved: [Signature]  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ Per \_\_\_\_\_

EX-103



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 20, 1966

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Reference is made to previous communication captioned  
as above dated July 15, 1966.

[REDACTED] advised  
he had received information indicating that MARTIN LUTHER  
KING would not appear at Philadelphia on Wednesday, July 27,  
1966, as previously reported. [REDACTED] stated that because of  
the racial strife in the Chicago area, the contemplated  
visit of KING to Philadelphia has now been postponed,  
possibly until October 1966.

b7(D)

This document contains neither recommendations nor  
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is  
loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-16-81 BY SP4 JRM/12

6076



FBI CHICAGO

JUL 21 1966

1059 PM CDST URGENT 7-21-66 HRF  
TO DIRECTOR (100-106670) AND ATLANTA (100-5586)  
FROM CHICAGO (100-35356)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SM-C.

LOCAL PRESS, THIS DATE, CONTAINS SUMMARY OF STATEMENT ISSUED BY KING, NO INDICATION IN ARTICLE, HOWEVER, THAT KING IN CHICAGO AT PRESENT. STATEMENT DEVOTED TO RECENT RIOTS IN CHICAGO.

KING CHARGED CHICAGO OFFICIALS INVITED GHETTO RIOTING BY IGNORING AND DOWNGARDING NON-VIOLENT CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT. STATED SUCH DISTURBANCES CAN BE CONTROLLED BY ARMED POWER BUT THIS IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLVING UNDERLYING SOCIAL PROBLEMS. STATEMENT ADVISED THAT "NEXT WEEK" LONG - RANGE PROPOSALS OF CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT FOR STRUCTURAL CHANGES NECESSARY TO MAKE CHICAGO CITY OF EQUALITY TO BE ISSUED. STATEMENT REJECTED VIOLENCE, KING PORTRAYING HIS ROLE AS NON-VIOLENT LEADER AS FRUSTRATING ONE.

CHARGED "POWER STRUCTURE" REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE KEY ISSUE IS LACK OF POWER OF OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF GHETTO; CHARGED RIOTS PRODUCED CONCERTED ATTEMPTS TO DISCREDIT NON-VIOLENT MOVEMENT BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND FALSE CHARGES HIS STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR OUTBREAKS.

b7(D) [REDACTED] HAVE NO INFO RE ARRIVAL CHICAGO OF KING. ATLANTA ADVISE ANY INFO RE KING'S TRAVEL TO CHICAGO. CHICAGO PRESS REPORTS JULY TWENTY LAST THAT KING IN ATLANTA, UNABLE RETURN TO CHICAGO DUE TO AIRLINES STRIKE.

END

WA....HFL

FBI WASH DC

AT...ARM

UNCLASSIFIED

9803 / Cat, 11-15-79

16 JUL 26 1966

100-106670-2640

XXXXXX  
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

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100-106670-2638

**CHANGED TO**

63-11773-2

SEP 1 1966

K2 - - - p. 1.

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FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 7-14-66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-1261)

SUBJECT : DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO  
FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) -  
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN  
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
GAGE PARK AREA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
RM

CARBON COPY

Re Chicago teletype dated 7/13/66, captioned as above and MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM - C.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum and 2 copies for Atlanta, concerning the above.

Chicago is following this situation closely and will continue to advise the Bureau of pertinent developments.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

NOTIFIED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF \_\_\_\_\_

⑤ - Bureau (Enc. 13)

(1 - 100-438794 COMINFIL - SCLC)

(1 - 100-106670 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) 13-5181 WGA

2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2)

(1 - 100-5718 COMINFIL - SCLC)

(1 - 100-5586 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)

4 - Chicago

(1 - 157-413)

(1 - 105-16238)

(1 - 100-35356)

NOT RECORDED

183 JUL 21 1966

JCS/drm

(11)

CONFIDENTIAL

1 ENCLOSURE

70 JUL 25 1966

F177

11-20-79  
CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 RDD/ab  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 7-14-86

My Sup handled

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157 1-9-2530

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 157-1261

The caption is being carried as above due to the general intermixing of various civil rights groups involved in the integration efforts in Gage Park utilizing the title of the CFM, however, generally under the recognized leadership of the SCLC.

[REDACTED]

c b(1)

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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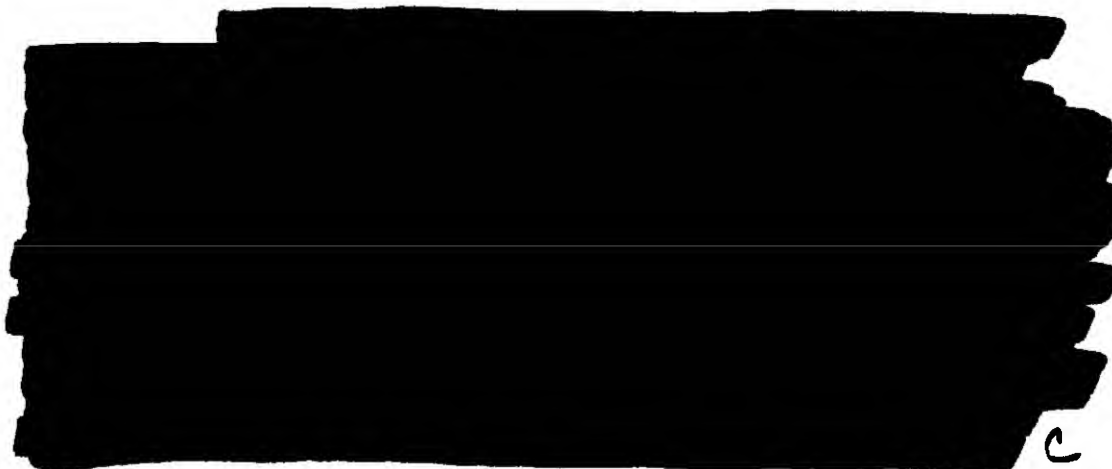
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**DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO  
FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) -  
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN  
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLS)  
GAGE PARK AREA,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

Note that the Gage Park neighborhood is located on Chicago's southwest side, generally bordered on the north by 47th Street, on the south by 55th Street, on the east by Western Avenue (2400 West) and on the west by Pulaski Road (4000 West). According to the above source, this area has long had the reputation of being hostile to Negroes.



The "Chicago American", a daily Chicago newspaper, edition of July 13, 1966, contained an article reflecting that Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., President, SCLC, was then in Chicago, but had planned to depart for Atlanta, Georgia, during the evening of July 13, 1966. The article continued, however, that King was expected to return to Chicago during the evening of July 14, 1966, to participate in a possible meeting being held here subsequent to the Gage Park demonstrations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO  
FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) -  
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN  
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLS)  
GAGE PARK AREA  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

[REDACTED] b7(D)  
[REDACTED] had no knowledge of the Gage Park  
demonstrations, however, would be alert to the potential  
for disturbance here.

The following additional persons were subse-  
quently advised of the above:

[REDACTED] Region I,  
113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois;

[REDACTED] United States Secret Service, b7(c)  
Chicago.

A copy of this memorandum is being provided  
to the Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1-16-FI  
 CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY **SP4 JRM/LL**  
 REASON FOR EXTENSION **2**  
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION **7-15-86**

Date: 7/15/66

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following classification

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
 OTHERWISE.

TO: Director, FBI (100-106670)  
 FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (100-46230)  
 SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
 SM - C

REC-20

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau dated 6/14/66.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information on Reverend WILLIAM LEE BENTLEY. Two copies are being furnished to Atlanta.

Referenced airtel reflects BERNARD LEE, Special Aide to the President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, had been in contact with BENTLEY via telephone number BA 3-7152.

[REDACTED]

b7(D)

- 1-922 oct  
 3 - Bureau (100-106670) (Enc. 8) (RM)  
 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (Enc. 2) (RM)  
 1 - Philadelphia (100-46230)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
 AND FIELD OFFICES  
 ADVISED BY ROUTING  
 SLIP(S) OF Class

CJW:CJK  
(6)

REC-20

100-106670-2635

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SERA  
 DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 7/20/66

HOW FORW: fileBY: file

ST-100

14 JUL 16 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
 OTHERWISE.

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

CONFIDENTIAL

PH 100-46230

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1  
C b(1)  
1

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified confidential in view of the informants' techniques involved in order that they may be protected from compromising and unauthorized disclosures.

Both the Bureau and Atlanta will be advised of KING's contemplated visit when more definite information is obtained.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 15, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY *SP4 JRM/lu*  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FOIA b 7  
DATE 1-16-81

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) *1/15/81*  
DATE *11/15/77*

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

*7-15-86*

*6076*

*b7(D)*

[REDACTED], advised he has received no information indicating that MARTIN LUTHER KING would be in Philadelphia on July 4, 1966. However, he has received information indicating that KING has been in contact with Reverend W. L. BENTLEY for possible appearance in Philadelphia on July 24, 1966. Reverend BENTLEY is currently ill and away from his office and plans are indefinite.

[REDACTED], advised he has received information indicating MARTIN LUTHER KING would appear in Philadelphia on Wednesday, July 27, 1966. [REDACTED] was unable to furnish any additional information regarding KING's appearance.

A review of the current telephone directory for Philadelphia reflects that Reverend WILLIAM L. BENTLEY resides at 303 Pelham Road, Philadelphia, and is pastor of the Emmanuel Institutional Baptist Church, 1730 North 22nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

Classified by *SP4 JRM/lu*  
Exempt from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification  
Date of review *11/15/77*

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) *1/15/81*  
DATE *11/15/77*

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XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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100 - 106670 - 2635 pg. 2, 3. lhm.

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In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 15, 1966

Title            MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character

Reference       Philadelphia letterhead memorandum  
dated and captioned as above at  
Philadelphia, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 13 1966

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI CHICAGO

553 PM CDSI URGENT 7-13-66 HRF

TO DIRECTOR (100-10670) AND ATLANTA (100-5586)  
FROM CHICAGO (100-35356)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM-C

DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT- SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADER  
CONFERENCE, GAGE PARK AREA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, RM.

RE CHICAGO LHM JULY THIRTEEN INSTANT UNDER KING'S CAPTION.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THIS DATE THAT CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT  
(CFM), PRINCIPALLY UNDER LEADERSHIP SCLC, ENGAGED IN VISITS TO REAL  
ESTATE OFFICES, GAGE PARK AREA, CHICAGO 'S SOUTH WEST SIDE, YESTERDAY AND  
DATE, TESTING AVAILABILITY OF HOUSING FOR NEGROES. GAGE PARK AREA IDENTIFIED  
IN RE LHM. SELECTED AS TARGET BY SCLC AS HAS BEEN AREA TRADITIONALLY  
HOSTILE TO NEGROES.

[REDACTED] ADVISED MASS DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTEDLY SCHEDULED FOR JULY  
FOURTEEN NEXT IN GAGE PARK AREA, DETAILS NOT AS YET KNOWN BUT BELIEVED  
TO TAKE FORM OF VISITS TO PLAYGROUNDS, SHOPPING CENTERS AND POSSIBLE  
SIT-INS OR PICKETING VARIOUS REAL ESTATE OFFICES, ADVISED CIVIL RIGHTS  
PICNIC SCHEDULED FOR JULY SIXTEEN NEXT IN PARK WITH GAGE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD

END PAGE ONE

64 JUL 20 - Knickerbocker UNCLASSIFIED

4803/102  
11-15-79



PAGE TWO

CHICAGO PRESS REPORTS TODAY THAT KING TO LEAVE CHICAGO THIS PM  
FOR ATLANTA, EXPECTING TO RETURN TO CHICAGO JULY FOURTEEN NEXT, PM,  
AFTER GAGE PARK DEMONSTRATIONS.

ABOVE INFORMATION DISCUSSED WITH [REDACTED] b7(D)  
UNIT WHO HAD NO INFORMATION AND WERE UNAWARE THESE PLANS.

CHICAGO ALERTING APPROPRIATE SOURCES RE THIS MATTER.

LHM FOLLOWS.

SECRET SERVICE, USA, AND MILITARY ADVISED.

END

WA...RCH

FBI WASH DC

AT...JDW

FBI ATLANTA

TU LR

F B I

Date: 7-12

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

AIRTEL

INFORMATION CONTAINED

(Type in plaintext or code)

DATE 1-15-79 BY 9803/ab

(Priority)

CLASS. &amp; EXT. BY 9803/ab

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 7-2-86

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-35356)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. *RECEIVED*  
SM - C

Re Chicago teletypes, 7/6-11/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies, for Atlanta 3 copies, of a LHM concerning KING and the 7/10/66 rally and march in Chicago held at KING's direction.

Pertinent information concerning the 7/10/66 rally, as set forth in this LHM, was provided to military authorities, Secret Service and the Office of the USA as it developed.

b(1)

- 1-9220ck  
5 - Bureau (Encs. 13) ENCLOSURE  
(1 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL)  
(1 - 157-PLANNED CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH FROM SOLDIER'S FIELD TO CITY HALL, CHICAGO, TO BE LEAD BY MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 6/26/66)
- 3 - Atlanta (100-5586) (Encs. 3) *REC-24*  
(1 - 100-5718) (COMINFIL, SCLC)
- 4 - Chicago  
(1 - 157-413)  
(1 - 105-16238)  
(1 - 157-1152)

cc. Wick

JCS:bab  
(12)

57 JUL 22 1966

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.

DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 7/15/66

HOW FORW: *SLA*BY: *prh/lnc*

3 JUL 14 1966

INT. SEC.

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

REPRO COPY AND COPY OF ENCL. FILED IN

CG 100-35356

[REDACTED]

b(6)  
C

The SA monitoring the July 9, 1966 "At Random" program  
was [REDACTED] b7(c)

A copy of this LHM is being provided the 113th INTC  
Group, Evanston, Ill., per their request.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

100-35356

Chicago, Illinois  
July 12, 1966

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

An article in the July 5, 1966 edition of the "Chicago American", a daily Chicago newspaper, reflected that Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. was to be in Chicago throughout the coming week and during this time would hold daily meetings to "drum up" support for the July 10, 1966 mass rally and march, the rally to be at Soldier's Field, Chicago, on that date, with a subsequent march from Soldier's Field to Chicago's City Hall. At the conclusion of this march, at Chicago's City Hall, he stated that he will present to the City, by posting on the door of City Hall, 14 demands for upgrading Negro life in Chicago.

In this connection King held a press conference at Chicago on the afternoon of July 5, 1966, at the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel and appeared at a luncheon on that date with 50 local labor officials, the luncheon sponsored by the local United Automobile Workers Union. Both the press conference and the luncheon were directed primarily to publicizing the July 10, 1966 rally and march.

*C* [REDACTED] *b(1)*  
[REDACTED] that during the previous evening King had been present at a meeting at the Offices of the Chicago Urban League where together with local civil rights leaders the so-called demands of the Chicago Freedom Movement were further refined and clarified, these demands identical with those to be posted on the door of Chicago's City Hall at the conclusion of the

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



11-20-79  
CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 RR0/cab  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 7-12-86  
[Signature]

~~9803/Cab 11-15-79~~  
ENCLOSURE

Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

July 10, 1966, march. The source advised that these demands were not yet in final form, but are reported to be under 11 headings totaling some 32 in all.

The confidential source referred to above, continued that he had learned that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), co-sponsor of the July 10, 1966, rally, along with the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCCO) has chartered approximately 300 buses to transport persons from various areas of the city to Soldier's Field on July 10, 1966, with another 200 bus loads of persons expected to arrive, representing various church groups throughout the city. It was the understanding of the source that upon the conclusion of the march to City Hall, King and a selected few individuals would review the marchers passing City Hall, but had no speeches scheduled at this point to avoid crowd congestion. Busses will be available in the vicinity of City Hall to facilitate the dispersal of the crowd promptly at the conclusion of the march. This source advised that it was his understanding the SCLC has cooperated with the Chicago Police Department in agreeing to obey all regulations connected with this march from Soldier's Field, further that the Police Department anticipates the most serious problem in connection with this entire affair, if any, to arise in connection with the dispersal of the anticipated large numbers of individuals from City Hall at the conclusion of the march.

 b(1)  
C  who has been contacted an insufficient number of times to determine his reliability, but who has been involved with the planning of the July 10, 1966, rally and march, advised on July 8, 1966, that every effort is being made by the sponsoring organizations to preclude any disturbances during the affair, further that no question of civil disobedience is involved in the July 10, 1966, rally or has ever been under discussion. The

Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SCLC and all those involved have worked very closely with the Chicago Police Department to observe all appropriate local ordinances and problems of crowd control in connection with this entire matter.

C [REDACTED] b6  
[REDACTED] that rumors are circulating on Chicago's West Side to the effect that members of Act there may try to harrass or try to disrupt the departure from various West Side locations of buses to the Soldier's Field rally and, additionally, have discussed breaking out windows in business establishments in the Loop along the line of the march from Soldier's Field to City Hall. No further information concerning this matter was available to the source at this time.

On July 8, 1966, an article appeared in the "Chicago Daily News," a daily Chicago newspaper, reflecting that during the course of the afternoon Doctor King had held a press conference in Chicago, during which he had announced that on Monday, July 11, 1966, he would have a meeting with Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley, and with other local religious and civil rights leaders, to discuss the demands made by the Chicago Freedom Movement to be posted on the door of Chicago's City Hall on July 10, 1966. According to the article the meeting was to be held at the request of Doctor King.

A monitoring of the television conversation program "At Random," Channel 7, Chicago, during the early morning hours of July 9, 1966, reflected that King appeared on this program from approximately 12:25 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. Additional guests were Al Raby, Convenor, CCCO; Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, President, National Baptist Convention and Pastor of the Mount Olive Baptist Church, Chicago; and Dr. Deton Brooks, Executive Director, Committee on Urban Opportunity.

During the course of King's appearance, in response to an assertion by Brooks that Chicago has reached a point of dialogue between members of the community, including minority groups, King replied that Negroes must march in civil disobedience demonstrations to dramatize their plight. Such direct action as this supplements dialogue and the evolution in such a tactic is from marching to a constructive program.

Dr. Jackson commented that apparently Raby and other influential Negroes in Chicago feel the local Negro does not have leadership of sufficient quality to solve

Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

his own problems, consequently resorted to requesting King, an outsider, to come here to solve these problems.

King stated this was a distortion of the situation, that he was invited here by Raby and others because "injustice is in Chicago." He declared he was not here to take over the civil rights movement but to act in a supportive role. He felt that the Negro being confined to the ghetto leads to a powerless feeling, but the Negro needs the sense of belonging, dignity and power that only direct action will give. He denied that the concept of Black Power grew out of direct action methods, feeling that the latter were absolutely necessary because the majority of citizens in this country do not understand the living conditions of the Negro and this is the only method of effectively arousing the public conscience.

King continued that he was certain ~~that~~ discussion and dialogue alone would not solve Negro problems. This is particularly true in the North where the power structure listens to the complaints made by the Negro but only grants token assistance and direction to solving these problems.

Dr. Jackson then stated that he believed that the present system of government in this country was lawful and not designed to destroy Negroes. He agreed that there may be delay in presenting cases in court but there are means to overcome this problem and direct action is not the proper method to use in reaching a solution here.

King replied that the present court system in the United States delays Negro justice and he believed that only direct action could correct such injustices. He reiterated that most people are unaware of the living conditions of the Negro here, that they are frustrated, discouraged and in despair. Only direct action groups can cause power structures to act on behalf of the Negro and the present laws governing United States society must be changed to force behavior change on those parts of society which are not sympathetic to the conditions of the Negro.

An article in the July 9, 1966, edition of the "Chicago American" contained the caption "King Threatens Rights Sit-In on Dan Ryan." This article reflected that King had stated on this date, July 9, 1966, that he was considering the widespread use

Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

of civil disobedience tactics here to offset cries for "black power" by more militant civil rights leaders. King had stated that his frustration in trying to win concessions from city officials had led him to consider the possibility of blocking expressway traffic and staging sit-ins at Chicago's City Hall.

The article continued by quoting King to the effect that the civil rights movement was "very, very close" to a permanent split over the issue of black power, and that "something that avoids violence, but becomes militant and extreme enough to disrupt the flow of a city" is needed as an alternative.

King had stated "I know it will be rough on them (city officials) when they have to get 200 people off the Dan Ryan (expressway) but the only thing I can tell them is: Which do you prefer, this or a riot?" Another possibility suggested by the article was that unemployed Negroes might be sent to Chicago's City Hall to sit-in until they get jobs, adding that such tactics could spread to other large cities.

King complained, in this article, that city officials had made no concessions to his demands, stating "Mayor Daley's response was to play tricks with us - to say he's going to end slums, but not doing concrete things." King charged that Daley does not understand that if concessions are refused, militant groups will gain power, and conservative leaders "will be driven to more irresponsible words and deeds."

He concluded that a summit conference, including all factions in the civil rights movement may be the only way to avoid a permanent split within the movement.



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The July 11, 1966, edition of the "Chicago Sun-Times" contained a lead story concerning the July 10, 1966, civil rights rally and march held the previous day at Chicago, stating that during his remarks at the Soldier's Field rally King had declared political and economic war on the forces of racial inequity here. The article noted that tens of thousands of persons had been present in Soldier's Field on the hottest day of the year as King had proclaimed, "this day we must decide that our votes will decide who will be the Mayor of Chicago. We will purge Chicago of every politician, whether he be Negro or white, who feels that he owns the Negro vote rather than earns it. We must commit ourselves to make any sacrifice necessary to change Chicago. We are tired of being lynched physically in Mississippi and we are tired of being lynched spiritually and economically in the North."

The article continued that in an indication of what may come this summer King had stated, "we must decide to fill up the jails of Chicago, if necessary, in order to end slums." At the same time King stressed the importance of his nonviolent approach condemning the principles of black supremacy and violence stating, "Our power does not reside in Molotov cocktails, rifles, knives, and bricks."

According to this article a forerunner to King's remarks came in the reading of a message from the Most Reverend John P. Cody, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, which statement pledged complete support for a full-scale civil rights program. This message, considered the strongest statement to date by Archbishop Cody, was read in Cody's absence by an auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese. Another speaker was Floyd B. Mc Kissick, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), who has recently stressed the importance of "black power." Mc Kissick contended that the concept of black power had been misinterpreted and said it meant only that Negroes "have a right to determine their own futures." Mc Kissick emphasized the importance of political and economic power, and improved self-image for Negroes and suggested the possibility of a "united black consumer block that would be able to strike at any concern." Mc Kissick ended his speech with a pledge that "regardless of our ideological differences" he would come to Doctor King if he calls "because he is my brother."

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Albert Raby, Convener of the CCOO, assailed the city administration in Chicago "as socially and morally bankrupt", and urged the election by Negroes of representative aldermen in the next municipal election.




One of Doctor King's top aides, the Reverend James Bevel, spoke during the rally also, appealed for unity of all groups in the civil rights movement. He called for "all persons, not just the young or the old, but also the violent and the nonviolent to join in the movement."

The article continued that another speaker was James H. Meredith, recently wounded in a march to Jackson, Mississippi. Meredith confined himself to very brief remarks. He was critical of disunity within the civil rights movement and urged all forces to unite to fight the "system of white supremacy."

According to the article, early during the course of the rally, before the arrival of the speakers, approximately 50 members of a teen-age gang, identified as the Blackstone Rangers, rushed onto the field of the stadium. These youths milled around on the grass shouting "Black Power" and waving signs that stated "Black Lackeys must go". Some of the signs waved by this group bore the names or symbols of some militant civil rights organization, ACT, the Deacons For Defense and Justice and the Black Panther Party. A speaker from the platform introduced the rangers to the crowd and stated that there was enough room for everyone within the movement, at which a good portion of the crowd broke into applause.

Subsequent to the remarks of King and the other speakers many of those present followed King, marching with his wife and Floyd Mc Kissick, through Chicago's loop to Chicago's City Hall. At City Hall Doctor King and Al Raby approached the door, whereupon they taped thereon a scroll bearing the demands of the Chicago Freedom Movement directed toward Chicago City government and other segments of society. Police escorts led King through the crowd gathered there, he entereded an automobile and departed from the area of City Hall.

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 b7(D)  
 advised the Chicago FBI Office on the evening of July 10, 1966 that it was estimated that approximately 37,000 persons were present at the rally at Chicago's Soldier's Field on this date, with approximately eight to ten thousand persons participating in the subsequent march through Chicago's Loop to City Hall. He stated that members of the Blackstone Rangers, the Negro youth gang who had created a slight disturbance during the rally at Soldier's Field left the area of Soldier's Field subsequent to the rally without creating any further incidents. He advised also that representatives of Act had been observed to participate in the march to Chicago's City Hall, but had caused no disturbances or incidents along the route.

The marchers began dispersing from the area of Chicago's City Hall at approximately 7:20 p.m. and by 8:00 p.m. the Loop area was entirely clear, with normal traffic and the area quiet. He advised that there had been no arrests by the Chicago Police Department incidental to the rally or march on this date.

Set forth below is a verbatim copy of the complete text of the demands posted by Doctor King and Albert Raby on the door of Chicago's City Hall at the conclusion of the July 10, 1966 march. This statement was contained in the July 11, 1966 edition of the "Chicago Sun-Times" and is as follows:

**"DEMANDS FOR  
OPEN HOUSING**

From the real estate boards  
and brokers:

1. All listings immediately available on a nondiscriminatory basis. This means that no realtor or real estate broker will handle a property that is not available to anyone, without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

**Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

**2. Endorsement of, and support for, open occupancy.**

**From the banks and savings institutions:**

**1. Public statements of a nondiscriminatory mortgage policy so that loans will be available to any qualified borrower without regard to the racial composition of the area, or the age of the area, a policy that takes into account years of discrimination against Negro borrowers.**

**2. Creation of special loan funds for the conversion of contract housing purchases to standard mortgages.**

**From the Chicago Housing Authority:**

**1. Program to rehabilitate present public housing, including such items as locked lobbies, restrooms in recreation areas, increased police protection and child care centers on every third floor.**

**2. No more public housing construction in the ghetto until a substantial number of units are started outside the ghetto.**

**From the Chicago Housing Authority and the Chicago Dwellings Assn.**

**A program to increase vastly the supply of low-cost housing on a scattered basis. The program should provide for both low and middle income families.**

**Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

From the governor of Illinois:

Enforcement of his Fair Practices Code, especially by revoking the licenses of real estate brokers who discriminate.

From the Illinois Public Aid Department and the Cook County Department of Public Aid:

Direct the housing placement of welfare recipients so as to use the entire housing market.

From the federal government:

1. An executive order for federal supervision of the non-discriminatory granting of loans by banks and saving institutions that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. or by the Federal Savings and Loan Assn.

2. Passage of the 1966 Civil Rights Act with a provision to make it illegal to discriminate in the sale or renting of property on the basis of race, color, creed or national origin.

From the mayor and City Council:

1. Ordinance giving ready access to the names of owners and investors for all slum properties.

2. A saturation program of increased garbage collection, street cleaning and building inspection services in the slum areas.

Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

From advertising media:  
No advertising media will  
list either housing or jobs not  
available for every man.

DEMANDS FOR OPEN  
EMPLOYMENT

From the mayor and City  
Council:

1. Publication of head  
counts of whites, Negroes and  
Latin Americans for all city  
departments and for all firms  
from which city purchases are  
made.
2. A compliance program  
that checks on all contractors  
on a routine basis.
3. Revocation of contracts  
with firms that do not have a full-  
scale fair employment practice.

From business:

1. Racial head counts, in-  
cluding white, Negro and La-  
tin American, by job clas-  
sification and income level,  
made public.
2. Radical steps to upgrade  
and to integrate all depart-  
ments, at all levels of employ-  
ment.

From unions:

1. Head counts in unions  
for apprentices, journeymen  
and union staff and officials  
by job classification.

Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

2. A crash program to remedy any inequities discovered by the head count.

3. Support for the organization of the unorganized minority workers since Negro and other minority workers are concentrated in the low paying, unorganized industries.

4. Indenture of at least 400 Negro and Latin American apprentices in the craft unions.

From the governor of Illinois:

1. Prepare legislative proposals for a \$2 state minimum-wage law and for credit reform, including the abolition of garnishment and wage assignment.

2. Publication of head counts of whites, Negroes and Latin Americans for all state departments and for all firms from which state purchases are made.

#### WELFARE DEMANDS

From the Illinois Public Aid Department and the Cook County Department of Public Aid:

1. Recognition of welfare unions and community organizations as bargaining agents for welfare recipients.

2. Regular meetings between representatives of the recipients and top department administrators.

3. Institution of a declaration-of-income system to replace the degrading investigation and means test for welfare eligibility.

Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

4. Change in the rules and procedures to speed up the issuance of emergency checks and to eliminate withholding of checks pending investigation.

**EDUCATION DEMANDS**

From the Chicago Board of Education:

1. Announce plan for desegregation of teachers in Chicago schools during 1966-67 school year.
2. Immediate publication of the achievement scores of all schools by grades.

From the federal government:  
Executive enforcement of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act regarding the complaint against the Chicago Board of Education.

**OTHER DEMANDS**

From the mayor and City Council:

Creation of a citizens review board for grievances against police brutality and false arrests or stops and seizure.

From the political parties:  
The replacement of absentee precinct captains, with the requirement that precinct captains be residents of their precincts.



Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

From the federal government:

Direct funding of Chicago community organizations by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

#### DEMANDS OF OURSELVES

From the people:

1. Financial support of the Freedom Movement.
2. Selective buying from firms that do not practice racial discrimination in hiring and upgrading of employees.
3. Deposit money in banks and savings institutions with clean records on hiring and lending policies.
4. Selective buying campaigns against businesses that boycott the products of Negro-owned companies.
5. Participation in the Freedom Movement target campaigns for this summer, including volunteer services and membership in one of the Freedom Movement organizations."

The July 11, 1966, edition of the "Chicago American" contained an article also concerning the July 10, 1966 rally and march led by Doctor King. The article also referred to the July 11, 1966 meeting between King and Daley, indicating that King would be accompanied to Chicago's City Hall for these talks by some ten other local civil rights leaders. The article noted that a series of "action demonstrations" are now in the planning stage by the Chicago Freedom Movement, among the first of which would be a march into a Southwest side segregated community which

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the confrontation with the City has to be. It depends on the response of the economic and political power structure. If we meet a recalcitrant city administration King had stated, it would be necessary to escalate the confrontation.

The article continued that in summation, King had repeated, at the meeting with the Mayor, his faith in non-violent approaches to civil rights problems but added that many Negroes have lost faith in the democratic process and non-violence. He had rejected the "black power" doctrine, at the same time stressing the need for non-violent victories. King had stated "I have not been able to take them enough victories. I need to take something back. We must show we're moving ahead."

The article had also quoted an aide to the Mayor as having described the meeting as a pretense on the part of the civil rights forces, with King and his local followers having decided on a direct action program before the meeting but desiring to give the impression of having been forced to follow this approach. A civil rights leader, unnamed, conceded that future plans had been "firmed up" but denied that the meeting was a pretense, according to this article.

Among those that accompanied King to this meeting with Chicago's Mayor Daley were Al Raby, Edward Berry, Chicago Urban League, and Andrew Young, Executive Director, SCLC.

In connection with the above, another article in the July 12, 1966, edition of the "Chicago Sun-Times" reflected that on Monday evening, June 11, 1966, the SCLC had announced a system of "platoons" which had been organized to challenge racial barriers in Chicago and its suburbs. By July 12, 1966, these "platoons" or groups would be actively seeking out unfair practices by real estate agencies and merchants in this area.

Among target areas listed was the Gage Park area of Chicago, bounded on the north and south respectively, by 47th and 55th Streets, and on the east and west respectively, by Western Avenue (2400 West) and Pulaski Avenue (4000 West). Similar campaigns were to take place in Cicero, Illinois, in the Bridgeport area on the near southwest side, where Chicago's Mayor Daley resides, and in some ten other Chicago neighborhood and suburban areas.

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civil rights leaders called "hostile" to Negroes. It is also planned that picket lines or "camp-ins" at real estate offices in white neighborhoods will be forthcoming, with meetings scheduled for the next few evenings regularly on the part of the SCLC and the CCCO to work out details of this forthcoming "action phase" of the movement.

The "Chicago Sun-Times," edition of July 12, 1966, contained a bannered headline as follows, "Mayor, King Fail to Agree." This article referred to the meeting the previous day between Chicago's Mayor Daley and Dr. King, stating that King had emerged from this meeting on Monday afternoon indicating he was not satisfied with the Mayor's response to demands of civil rights organizations in Chicago and vowing that consequently he would now have to start "our action program to dramatize them." King stated that no specific commitments were made by the Mayor in connection with demands posted July 10, 1966, on the door of Chicago's City Hall, however, the Mayor had made a general statement in general support of these demands. "We were not satisfied," stated King.

In comments to the press subsequent to this meeting, King had stated that the initial target for the action program would be housing, stating that demonstrations in this and other areas lie ahead. He repeated an earlier pledge to "fill the jails if necessary" to call attention to these demands.

Asked about this particular portion of King's statements, the reference to filling the jails, at a later press conference, Chicago's Mayor Daley had stated, "We asked 'Why do you have to do these things?' and there wasn't any answer." Daley had stated additionally "When you take the law in your own hand, we lose orderly government...and this will not be tolerated as long as I am Mayor of Chicago."

The article reflected that King and Mayor Daley were in agreement on the general goals of the civil rights demands with Daley having repeated the many programs set in motion by the city to answer earlier civil rights type complaints. King's reply had been, "It is our contention that things are being done, but these are merely surface changes." The movement demands "structural changes. We want bold programs. We can no longer live with token changes." King had advised the press, in response to specific questioning along this line, that he did not know as yet how extensive



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In seeking out unfair racial practices, whites would be sent to inquire regarding housing at various real estate offices, these inquiries followed closely by Negroes, to determine if there were conflicts. Groups would also visit retail stores where Negroes had been unwelcome in the past and at predominantly white churches. Pressures, not further described, would then be applied where results would indicate the Negro was not welcome or was treated unfairly.

JUL 15 1966

TELETYPE

FBI CHICAGO

10 57 AM /COST URGENT 7-15-66 JAZ

TO DIRECTOR (100-106670) AND ATLANTA (100-5586)  
FROM CHICAGO (100-35356)(157-1261) 2P

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM - C

DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN  
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, GAGE PARK AREA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, RM.

RE CHICAGO TELS JULY FOURTEEN LAST.

b7(D) [REDACTED] ADVISED EARLY A.M. INSTANT MEETING HELD AS PLANNED  
NEW FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHT FOUR FOUR WEST SEVENTY FIRST  
STREET, CHICAGO, P.M. OF JULY FOURTEEN LAST. AS SCHEDULED KING  
PRESENT IN CHICAGO AND LED MEETING AT CHURCH. APPROXIMATELY ONE  
THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

ANNOUNCED AT MEETING THAT A.M. INSTANT GROUPS OF NEGROES WILL  
SHOP IN GENERAL GAGE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD. JULY SIXTEEN NEXT PICNIC  
CONTINUES TO BE SCHEDULED. JULY SEVENTEEN NEXT CFM REPRESENTATIVES  
TO VISIT CHURCHES IN GAGE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD TO BE FOLLOWED BY  
PRAYER VIGIL IN GAGE PARK.

END PAGE ONE

REC-61

100-106670-2632

JUL 18 1966

UNCLASSIFIED

9803 100  
11-15-79

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
Wick	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

PAGE TWO

C

CHICAGO FOLLOWING. LHM FOLLOWS. MILITARY, USA, AND SECRET  
SERVICE ADVISED.

END

WA...JPM

FBI WASH DC

AT...TEX

FBI ATLANTA

TU CLR

113

FBI

Date: 7/8/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

To: Director, FBI  
 From: SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (157-1)  
 Subject: APPEARANCE OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, GARY, INDIANA, 7/7/66

ATTENTION:  
☐ CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION  
☐ GENERAL INVEST. DIV.  
☒ DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.

☐ CR ☐ EL ☐ VRA-65 ☐ CRA-64  
☐ PA ☐ PE ☐ PF  
☐ BM ☐ BM-Threats ☒ Racial Matters  
☐ Klan ☐ Organization

## Summary of Complaint:

b7(c) [REDACTED], 113th Intelligence Corps, Region I, Evanston, Illinois, was advised of KING's appearance.

b7(D) [REDACTED] advised at 11:30 PM, 7/7/66, that no violation or disruption occurred in connection with KING's appearance in Gary.

One copy submitted for information of Chicago in view of their current interest in KING and his racial campaigns.

- 1 - Bureau (Enc. 11)  
 1 - Chicago (Info) (Enc. 1)  
 2 - Indianapolis

(1 cc - 157-1B)

GTR:kmg  
 (4)

## ACTION: UACB:

- ☐ No further action being taken and  
☒ LHM enclosed ☐ Copy furnished to USA  
☐ LHM being submitted  
☐ Report being submitted  
☐ Preliminary investigation instituted  
☐ Limited investigation instituted

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

JUL 12 1966

Date Forw. ....

How Forw. ....

By: cap - mdr

RACIAL UNIT

JUL 11 1966

UNCLASSIFIED

9803 / ab  
11/15-79  
SUBV. C. ENCL

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Indianapolis, Indiana 46207

July 8, 1966

RE: APPEARANCE OF DR. MARTIN  
LUTHER KING, GARY, INDIANA,  
JULY 7, 1966

The Gary "Post-Tribune", daily newspaper published in Gary, Indiana, in its issue dated July 8, 1966, reflects that Dr. Martin Luther King spoke before a meeting of 275 members of the clergy and laymen at St. John Baptist Church, 2457 Massachusetts Street, Gary, Indiana, at 12:30 PM on July 7, 1966. He solicited support for a giant freedom rally to be held in Soldiers Field, Chicago, on Sunday, July 10, 1966.

King told the interdenominational meeting that the problems and injustices in Chicago are the same in Gary, Indiana. In his appeal for a biracial, nonviolent assault on the problems of second class citizens, King stressed the point that Gary and Chicago are inter-related because residents live in one city and work in the other. He also urged Gary relations and civic leaders to undertake a civil rights movement in their own communities.

b7(D) [REDACTED]  
advised on July 7, 1966, that no violence or disruption occurred in connection with the appearance of King, in Gary, Indiana.

b7(C) [REDACTED] 113th Intelligence Corps,  
Region I, Fifth Army, Evanston, Illinois, was advised of the appearance of Dr. King.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

9803 / cab  
11-15-79



TELETYPE UNIT  
JUN 24 1966  
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI NEW YORK ///24///

7:08 PM EDT URGENT 6/24/66 M.F.R.

TO DIRECTOR (100-3-69) /// ENCODED ///  
FROM NEW YORK (100-80641-SUB C) - 10 P -

*Martin Luther King*

CPUSA - ORGANIZATION, EIGHTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION; IS - C.

JUNE TWENTYFOUR, SIXTYSIX AFTERNOON SESSION COMMENCED AT ONE FIFTEEN PM, WITH ALVA BUXENBAUM ACTING AS CHAIRMAN. AN ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE THERE WOULD BE A BUFFET DINNER IN WEBSTER HALL AT SEVEN PM, JUNE TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYSIX, TO WELCOME PARTICIPANTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

BUXENBAUM INTRODUCED CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT TO COMMENT ON NEGRO EQUALITY AND THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE NEGRO QUESTION. LIGHTFOOT SAID THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IS IN A PERIOD OF TRANSITION AND THE PARTY MUST ASCERTAIN HOW TO VIEW THE PERIOD AHEAD FOR NEGRO EQUALITY IN THE UNITED STATES. HE SAID THE DRAFT RESOLUTION HAS TO BE STRENGTHENED BY: ONE. A MORE ACCURATE DEFINING OF THE ROLE OF THE PARTY IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE; TWO. BY CONCEIVING THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED  
183 JUL 12 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-16-81 BY SP4 JAM/KL  
6076

4 JUL 11 1966

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PAGE TWO

NY 100-30641-SUB C

STRUGGLE AS. A. AN INITIATING FORCE; B. A FORCE THAT ENCOURAGES OTHERS INTO THE STRUGGLE, AND C. A PARTY THAT SUPPORTS STRUGGLES INITIATED BY OTHERS.

HE SAID THE COMMUNIST PARTY MUST ELEVATE ITS ROLE AS THE INITIATOR OF STRUGGLES. IT MUST COME FORWARD IN ITS OWN NAME AS THE BEST FIGHTER FOR NEGRO EQUALITY IN THE UNITED STATES. HE SAID HE WANTED THE KNOWN COMMUNISTS IN HARLEM AND WATTS TO REACH YOUNG NEGROES AND TO FIND JOBS FOR THEM.

LIGHTFOOT SAID THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE MUST BE TRANSFERRED FROM TOKENISM TO SUBSTANTIAL GAINS FOR NEGRO EQUALITY. THIS REQUIRES THE BROADEST LINK-UP OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE WITH THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM CAN BE BASICALLY MET ONLY WITH A TURNING POINT IN A WAR ECONOMY. THE INCOME OF THE GHETTOS MUST BE ELEVATED AND SUPPLEMENTED BY GOVERNMENT ACTION. LIGHTFOOT URGED ENCROACHMENT UPON THE PROFITS OF BIG MONOPOLIES.

LIGHTFOOT SAID THE ISSUE NOW IS NO LONGER A QUESTION OF PICKET LINES AND DEMONSTRATIONS, BUT A DRIVE TO END TOKENISM

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

NY 100-80641-SUB C

THROUGH THE BALLOT BOX IN THE NORTH AND IN THE SOUTH.

REGARDING THE NEGRO-LABOR ALLIANCE, LIGHTFOOT SAID THERE IS A NEED FOR THE NEGRO WORKING CLASS PEOPLE TO TAKE THE LEAD IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT. THE TIMES REQUIRE A NEW EXAMPLE OF INTERRACIAL LIVING. THE PARTY MUST CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE OF INTERRACIAL LIVING IN WHICH THERE IS EQUALITY OF BLACK AND WHITE.

FOLLOWING LIGHTFOOT-S REPORT, INDIVIDUAL DELEGATES COMMENTED BRIEFLY REGARDING THE DRAFT RESOLUTION.

BLAINE WISHART FROM CHICAGO STRESSED THE NEED OF ORGANIZING THE UNORGANIZED, ESPECIALLY MINORITY GROUPS. HE SAID THE WHITE COMMUNITY IS NEEDED FOR ANY NEGRO GAINS.

FRIED KATZ FROM OHIO AND HENRY FROM OHIO SAID THAT THE KEY TO NEGRO-WHITE UNITY IS THE CREATION OF PARTY CLUBS IN SHOPS AND COMMUNITIES.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

NY 100-80641-SUB C

MARY /SUTHERLAND/ FROM WASHINGTON STATE SAID THAT IT WAS MENTIONED DURING THE DRAFT RESOLUTION PANEL MEETING ON JUNE TWENTYTHIRD, SIXTYSIX, THAT THERE WERE NO NEGRO FEMALES PRESENT ON THE PLATFORM DURING THIS CONVENTION. SHE STRESSED THE NEED FOR TRAINING NEGRO WOMEN FOR LEADERSHIP IN THE PARTY.

CARL /BLOISE/ FROM NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMENTED THAT THERE WAS ONLY ONE PARAGRAPH IN THE DRAFT RESOLUTION REGARDING THE DETERIORATING ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE NEGRO WORKER. HE CALLED FOR MASSIVE FEDERAL ACTION TO PROVIDE MONEY AND JOBS FOR THE NEGRO WORKER.

BILL TAYLOR FROM CALIFORNIA RAISED THE QUESTION OF POLICE BRUTALITY IN NEGRO COMMUNITIES. HE SAID THE PARTY MUST DEVOTE ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEM OF POLICE BRUTALITY. HE SAID THE KEY

END PAGE FOUR

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ISSUE TO THIS IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEGRO POLITICAL POWER.

HERB /WRIGHT/ FROM ILLINOIS SAID THAT WHEN REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING CAME TO CHICAGO TO END GHETTOS, KING DID NOT HAVE A PROGRAM. THE PARTY HAD A PROGRAM AND THE PARTY DID HELP TO INITIATE SUCH A PROGRAM FOR KING TO END GHETTOISM IN CHICAGO. HE SAID THE KEY TO THE NEGRO QUESTION IS THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEGRO POLITICAL ACTION.

BETTY GANNETT FROM NEW YORK SUGGESTED THAT THE PARTY ASK PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO SEND FEDERAL TROOPS TO THE SOUTH TO PROTECT CIVIL RIGHTS MARCHERS. SHE SAID THAT THE PARTY MUST TAKE MORE DIRECT ACTION IN THE NEGRO STRUGGLE.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT AT THIS TIME SAID THERE WAS NOT SUFFICIENT TIME TO MAKE A SUMMARY. HOWEVER, HE SAID THE PARTY SHOULD BUILD A PROGRAM AROUND THIS SLOGAN: "JOB STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO YOUTH". LIGHTFOOT MOVED FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE NEGRO RESOLUTION AND IT WAS CARRIED.

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BETTINA APTHEKER GAVE A SHORT SUMMARY OF A DISCUSSION WHICH SHE SAID A YOUTH PANEL HAD REGARDING A SPECIAL YOUTH REPORT FOR THE CONVENTION. FROM THIS DISCUSSION, SHE SAID IT WAS AGREED THAT THE FAMILY CAN NO LONGER SUPPLY THE NEEDS OF YOUTH AND THAT YOUTH'S PROBLEMS ARE NOT BEING SOLVED UNDER CAPITALISM. THE YOUTH QUESTION BECOMES DIVISIVE WHEN IGNORED. A CORRECT UNDERSTANDING OF YOUTH'S PROBLEMS WOULD GIVE THE PARTY A FORWARD LOOK IN THIS FIELD.

MIKE ZAGARELL FROM NEW YORK SAID THAT MONOPOLY IS CREATING SPECIAL PROBLEMS FOR YOUTH. MONOPOLY IS EXPLOITING YOUNG PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE THEIR LIVES IN VIETNAM. MONOPOLY WAS BLAMED FOR THE LARGE AMOUNT OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG NEGRO YOUTHS. ZAGARELL SAID THE ALLIANCE OF YOUTH AND LABOR IS MOST ESSENTIAL TO THE WORKING CLASS AND IS SECOND ONLY TO THE ALLIANCE OF NEGRO AND LABOR. ZAGARELL SAID THE YOUTH DOCUMENT PREPARED FOR THE CONVENTION IS WEAK IN THE SECTIONS REGARDING YOUNG WOMEN AND NEGRO YOUTH. ZAGARELL SAID THE YOUTH PANEL REFERRED TO BY BETTINA APTHEKER AGREED THAT MORE YOUTH FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY AND MORE OLDER COMRADES ARE NEEDED ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY YOUTH COMMISSION. ZAGARELL SAID THE PARTY SHOULD COME OUT WITH NEW SLOGANS FOR THE YOUTH SUCH AS "NO DRAFTEES TO VIETNAM".

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JOEY (HARRIS) FROM NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SAID THERE IS NO COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE OLDER PARTY PEOPLE AND PARTY YOUTH. REGARDING STANDARDS OF RECRUITMENT HE SAID THE PARTY EXPECTS DEVOTION, STEADINESS AND PERFORMANCE FROM THE WORKERS AND NEGROES, BUT THAT THIS CRITERIA DOES NOT APPLY TO YOUTH. THEREFORE, THIS IS A "CLASS THING", A SORT OF CHAUVINISM WHICH MUST BE CORRECTED.

BLAINE WISHART FROM CHICAGO SAID THE HE DIFFERED WITH THE YOUTH REPORT ON THE FOLLOWING MATTERS:

ONE. EMPHASIS ON THE DRAFT ISSUE IS OUT OF ITS PROPER SEQUENCE. EMPHASIS SHOULD FIRST COME ON ENDING THE WAR IN VIETNAM AND THEN PLACING THE EMPHASIS ON ENDING THE DRAFT.

TWO. THE YOUTH REPORT PLACED FOREMOST THE EMPHASIS ON THE DU BOIS CLUBS (DCA) STRUGGLE AGAINST THE MC CARRAN ACT. FOREMOST INTEREST SHOULD BE PLACED ON THE NATION-WIDE ATTACK AGAINST THE MOVEMENT (DCA) RATHER THAN THE STRESSING OF ONE PARTICULAR STRUGGLE.

HELEN WINTER SAID THE YOUTH COMPRISED A LARGE PORTION OF THE UNORGANIZED AND THAT THESE PEOPLE WILL BE REACHED AS THE PARTY PROCEEDS TO ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED. SHE NOTED THAT APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS ARE OPENED GENERALLY ONLY TO WHITE WORKERS AND THE TRADE UNION COMMUNISTS

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SHOULD DO SOMETHING ABOUT THIS. WINTER CONCLUDED BY SAYING TRAINING PROGRAMS ARE NEEDED IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY DISTRICTS IN ORDER TO RAISE THE LEADERSHIP LEVEL.

MIKE (DAVIDOW JR.) FROM OHIO SUGGESTED THAT A PROTEST BE SENT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON, THE MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA, MISSISSIPPI, AND TO THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY, PROTESTING BRUTALITY AGAINST CIVIL RIGHTS MARCHERS AND THE ARREST OF JESSE GRAY OF THE HARLEM TENANTS COUNCIL OF NEW YORK CITY.

ALVA BUXENBAUM STRESSED THE TRAINING OF NEGRO YOUTH FOR LEADERSHIP IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY. SHE SAID THE PARTY MUST MAKE THE NEGRO FEEL AS HOME IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY. FLOYD (WALLS JR.) OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAID THAT NEGRO COMRADES SHOULD HAVE A GREATER ROLE IN THE PARTY. HE SAID THE MILITARY DRAFT IS ESPECIALLY DIRECTED AGAINST NEGRO YOUTH AND THE PARTY SHOULD TAKE NOTE OF THE FACT THAT MORE NEGROES HAVE BEEN KILLED IN VIETNAM THAN WHITES AND USE THIS FACT IN FIGHTING FOR NEGRO RIGHTS.

TED PEARSON FROM ILLINOIS SAID THAT CAPITALISM CAUSES YOUTH TO REBEL AGAINST PARENTAL AUTHORITY AND ESTABLISHED CONCEPTS. HE SAID THAT PARTY ORGANIZERS, ESPECIALLY YOUTH, SHOULD GO INTO THE SHIP TO ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED. HE SAID THE PARTY SHOULD STRESS TO YOUTHS

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FIRST OF ALL THAT IDEOLOGICALLY THE UNITED STATES SHOULD NOT BE IN VIETNAM RATHER THAN POINTING OUT FAULTS OF THE MILITARY DRAFT. CARL BLOICE OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SAID HE WAS DISSATISFIED WITH THE DISCUSSIONS ON THE YOUTH QUESTION. HE SAID THERE IS A CRISIS IN THE PARTY OVER THE YOUTH QUESTION. HE SAID THAT YOUNG COMRADES DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE YOUTH QUESTION AND THAT THE OLDER PARTY LEADERS DO NOT DISCUSS THE YOUTH QUESTION WITH YOUTHFUL COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS. BLOICE SAID HE WOULD VOTE AGAINST THE YOUTH RESOLUTION.

BOB (DUGGAN) FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAID THERE IS A TERRIFIC GAP BETWEEN ORGANIZED EXPRESSION OF THE NEW YOUTH UPSURGE AND THE MILLIONS OF YOUTH IN MOTION IN THIS COUNTRY. HE SUGGESTED THIS GAP COULD BE FILLED BY MEANS OF A MASS YOUTH ORGANIZATION WITH SUFFICIENT MEMBERSHIP TO CARRY OUT ITS PROGRAMS.

BOBBY HEISLER FROM NEW YORK SAID THE YOUTH REPORT PRESENTED AN ESTIMATE WHICH WAS TOO NEGATIVE IN REGARD TO WHERE THE YOUTH SHOULD BE TODAY. HE SAID THE MAIN PROBLEM IS ONE OF ORGANIZATION AND THE NEED FOR IT. HE SAID THE ACTIVISTS SECTION OF THE MOVEMENT, LIKE STUDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY AND THE DU BOIS CLUBS, HAVE NOT HAD A MASS APPROACH TO RECRUITING BECAUSE IT REQUIRES A HIGH DEGREE OF COMMITMENT TO FIGHT

END PAGE NINE

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IMPERIALISM IN AMERICA TODAY.

MIKE ZAGARELL AT THIS TIME SAID THERE WAS NOT SUFFICIENT TIME TO DELIVER A SUMMARY AND HE MADE THE FOLLOWING MOTIONS:

ONE. THAT THE CONVENTION ACCEPT THE YOUTH REPORT PLUS AMENDMENTS SUCH AS STRENGTHENING THE SECTION OF NEGRO YOUTH AND ON YOUNG WOMEN AND THE AMENDMENT OF HAVING A CONFERENCE IN THREE MONTHS TO STUDY THE YOUTH QUESTION.

TWO. THAT THE PARTY PUBLICLY OPPOSE THE MILITARY DRAFT.

THREE. THAT THE PARTY DOUBLE ITS YOUTH MEMBERSHIP BY NEXT SUMMER AND IN DOING SO QUADRUPE ITS NEGRO AND PUERTO RICAN MEMBERSHIP. THESE MOTIONS WERE PASSED AND THE AFTERNOON SESSION RECESSED AT FIVE FIFTY-FIVE PM. THE EVENING SESSION WILL CONVEENE AT SEVEN P.M.

SOURCE AT WEBSTER HALL ESTIMATED NOON ATTENDANCE AT TWO HUNDRED FIFTY TO THREE HUNDRED.

END

CC - Mr Shaw  
WA.....MLT

FBI WASH D C

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FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 7-6-66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)  
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-35356)  
 SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
 SM - C

Re Chicago teletypes 6/28 - 7/4/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are thirteen (13), for Atlanta three (3) copies, of a letterhead memorandum concerning KING.

The Special Agent monitoring "Kup's Show", 7/3/66, was [REDACTED] b7(c)

The Special Agents who observed KING's 7/4/66, rallies in Chicago were as follows:

- 7 Encls. received
- 5 - Bureau (Encls. 13) (RM)  
 1 - 100-438794 (COMINFIL - SCLC) 7803 Cab, 11-15-78  
 1 - 157- (PLANNED CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH FROM SOLDIERS FIELD TO CITY HALL, CHICAGO, TO BE LED BY MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., 6/26/66)  
 3 - Atlanta (100-5586) (Encls. 3) (RM)  
 1 - 100-5718 (COMINFIL - SCLC)  
 4 - Chicago  
 1 - 157-413  
 1 - 105-16238  
 1 - 157-1152 1 X copy antel + 4 HM  
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JUL 7 1966

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DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

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Concerning the rallies held on 7/4/66, by KING in Chicago, pertinent portions of this information, together with the lack of any disturbances, was made available to appropriate representatives of Secret Service and the United States Attorney in Chicago, as well as Region I, 113th INTC Group in Evanston, Illinois. These contacts were made on 7/4/66, and are a matter of record in Chicago files.

 b(1)

- 2 -

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Chicago, Illinois  
July 6, 1966

CG 100-35356

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

[REDACTED] advised the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office on June 28, 1966, that Doctor King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), had arrived in Chicago, at O'Hare Airport, at approximately 12:20 p.m. this date. [REDACTED] was not certain but understood King to have arrived from Atlanta, Georgia, via Northwest Orient Airlines. [REDACTED] had no information concerning King's itinerary or schedule of activities during his forthcoming visit to Chicago. b7(d)

In connection with King's activities on June 29, 1966, the "Chicago Daily News", a daily Chicago newspaper, edition of June 30, 1966, contained an article reflecting that on the previous day King had appeared before some thirty-five fraternal and civic leaders of Chicago's Negro community at the Ida B. Wells Center, 436 East 39th Street, to "spread the word" about the July 10 Freedom Rally in Soldiers Field, Chicago. At this meeting King had stated that no Negro, not even the middle-class Negro here, has escaped "the dual system in Chicago" and called for a large attendance at this rally, to be held under the auspices of the SCLC and the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO).

The article reflected that at this meeting the most recent set of demands to be presented to city officials during the July 10 affair was circulated, this draft "boiling down" previously listed

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JUL 15 1966

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100-10667

ENCLOSURE

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Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

demands, omitting some and refining others. This most recent draft of Doctor King's program for Chicago sets deadlines for meeting previously listed demands. It contains additionally heretofore unlisted demands to include the following:

1. Purchase only of newspapers that "carry all news of the freedom movement"
2. Contribution of two percent of income to the movement on the part of the general populace
3. Depositing of funds in banks with "clean" hiring and lending policies, together with refusal to buy from companies that discriminate "as indicated by the movement." This demand, as well as the first, was also being made on the general public.

Insofar as deadlines set for previously listed demands, certain of these are as follows:

1. A racial head count by job classification in all city agencies by July 25, 1966
2. Nondiscriminatory listings of homes and apartments by realtors by August 15, 1966
3. A Citizens Review Board to hear complaints against the Chicago Police Department by August 1, 1966

During his remarks at this meeting King also pointed to a "tragic similarity of living conditions for Negroes in the South and in the North." Having just returned from Mississippi, King stated that the principal difference between treatment of the Negro in the South from that in the North is that in the former they are physically mistreated, while in the North they are "spiritually and psychologically lynched."



Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The "Chicago Sun-Times", a daily Chicago newspaper, edition of June 30, 1966, contained an article concerning the June 29, 1966, meeting at 436 East 39th Street, Chicago. Doctor King and Reverend Andrew Young, identified as Executive Director, SCLC, were quoted as having stated that the July 10 rally at Soldiers Field in Chicago will begin the "action phase of the Freedom Movement here." Young had stated, "Up to now we've been in the organizational stage. We're not quite ready for action yet, but this is the beginning. One reason we are holding this rally, is that no matter how long you talk, no matter how many promises you get, nothing is accomplished until you go into action."

Doctor King, in urging those present to promote the rally in their own groups, stated as follows: "Why march? I've been all over and I've found that there is nothing more effective than the tramp, tramp of marching feet. . . . There was a time when if we even looked at a hotel in Mississippi, we'd be thrown in jail. This time we stayed anywhere we wanted.....don't forget we marched to get it. I hope we jam Soldiers Field with a march for freedom, jobs, open housing and education. Let's remember that those who riot are frustrated people on the outskirts of society.....What's needed is a creative tunnel through which to express discontent. If people don't do it through marching and nonviolence, they're going to do it through rioting."

The "Chicago Tribune" contained an article in its July 1, 1966, edition reflecting that on the evening of June 30, 1966, King had appeared before a gathering at the Gannon Memorial Methodist Church, 1959 Maypole Avenue, Chicago. This meeting was sponsored by the Mile Square Federation, a local civic and civil rights group, with some five hundred persons present. King sought the support of this group for the July 10, 1966, rally, followed by a march to Chicago's City Hall on July 10, 1966. Reverend Andrew Young was also present and discussed in detail specific methods to be used in the organizing of support for the rally and march.

The "Chicago American", a daily Chicago newspaper, edition of July 1, 1966, contained an article reflecting that James Meredith, recently shot in an assassination attempt during a Mississippi civil rights march, would appear at the Chicago freedom rally and march July 10, 1966, at Soldiers Field. Meredith was invited to the Chicago rally by Doctor King.

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According to this article, Floyd Mc Kissick, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), would be a speaker at the rally along with the following persons:

Edgar H. Chandler, Executive  
Director, Church Federation of  
Greater Chicago

Reverend Ralph Abernathy,  
Vice-President, SCLC

Ralph Helstein, President, United  
Packing House Workers of America

Albert A. Raby, CCCO

Edwin C. Berry, Director, Chicago  
Urban League, Master of Ceremonies

King is to be the featured speaker at this affair.

The article continued that on the evening of July 1, 1966, King was to speak before a church group in the Liberty Baptist Church, 4849 South Park Way, Chicago, and on July 2, 1966, will address the West Side Minister's Conference, Stone Temple Baptist Church, 3622 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago. These appearances are to be directed toward encouraging support for the July 10, 1966, affair.

The "Waukegan News - Sun", a daily Waukegan, Illinois, newspaper, edition of July 2, 1966, reflected that on June 30, 1966, King had appeared at the Sol El Synagogue, 1301 Clavey Road, Waukegan, before a meeting of the North Shore Fellowship of Rabbis, Highland Park, Illinois. King had discussed the Chicago Freedom Movement, referring to such features as Chicago's segregated housing and schools, discriminatory employment practices, and the like, which have prompted the mass effort to remedy the ghetto conditions in which so many of Chicago's Negroes live.

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In his remarks here, King had urged support for the July 10, 1966, rally to be held in Chicago, had referred, however, also to the mass violence, the murders of civil rights workers, church burnings, and the like, which are still prevalent in the South as indicative of the need for continuing efforts by civil rights groups in the southern part of the country as well as in the large northern cities. King was critical of those who had turned to the use of slogans such as "black power" as a threat to the nonviolent civil rights movement. He stated that black power can be as dangerous as white power and just as subject to abuse of the human rights and dignity of people.

The "Chicago Sun-Times", edition of July 2, 1966, contained an article concerning the July 10, 1966, rally to be held in Chicago by Doctor King. It indicated that King planned to take a leaf from the book of his famous namesake of five centuries ago and post a list of demands on the doors of City Hall at the conclusion of the July 10, 1966, rally. The article quoted civil rights sources as stating that Doctor King and others were expected to affix their demands, most probably totaling only fourteen in final draft form, to the door of Chicago's City Hall with adhesive tape.

The article continued that during an interview Friday with Chicago's press media, King had criticized the use of the term "black power" which he said tends to have "negative racial overtones." He stated that he did not foresee any future for violent tactics within the civil rights movement because they do not "appeal to the majority of the black people. Major gains in the civil rights movement have been gained through nonviolence."

King stated that rather than a Negro power bloc, he would like to see a "greater co-ordination of forces of good will - shared power." He noted that of late many individuals in civil rights groups are speaking in much more violent terms but he could never endorse any tactics of violence.

During the early morning hours of Sunday, July 3, 1966, Doctor King appeared as a guest on "Kup's Show", a television conversation program originating in Chicago, channel 7, monitored by Irving Kupcinet, local television and newspaper figure. A monitoring of this program reflected that King had spoken at some

Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

length, in summary, describing the need of the Negro people for freedom now, not at some point in the distant future. He stated he continues to strive to keep the civil rights movement non-violent, however, of late this is becoming more and more difficult. King expressed his disapproval of the Negro rioting or resorting to related violent means to gain his legitimate ends but noted that if white people do not begin to help build a better society and remove some of the pressures on the Negro, trouble can be the only result. He stated that many whites have a hostility against the Negroes and are not really interested in seeing them attain justice.

He related to the July 10, 1966, rally as being held for the purpose of generally soliciting support for the civil rights movement. Its purpose is also to educate people generally to the aims of the movement in the fields of housing, jobs, education and the like and to dramatize the indignities and injustices thrust upon the Chicago Negroes and their demands that there be a change. Many people in Chicago remain unaware of the problems of the Negroes. Activities such as rallies, demonstrations and pickets are an integral part of the movement and an excellent method of arousing the conscience of the community which can only serve to help build a better Chicago.

[REDACTED] b7(D)  
[REDACTED] advised the Chicago FBI Office on July 4, 1966, that during the course of this date Doctor King planned to lead a number of rallies in parks and beaches on Chicago's south and west sides. He is to be joined at these rallies by Al Raby and Reverend Ralph Abernathy with appearances to be at the following locations:

Washington Park, Chicago -  
1:00 - 1:30 p.m.

Washington Park Baseball Diamond -  
2:00 p.m.

63rd Street Beach House -  
2:30 p.m.

57th Street Beach -  
3:00 p.m.

43rd Street Beach -  
3:30 p.m.

**Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

Oakwood Boulevard Beach -  
4:00 p.m.

31st Street Beach House -  
4:30 p.m.

Douglas Park Field House -  
6:00 p.m.

Garfield Park -  
6:30 p.m.

Union Park -  
7:00 p.m.

Franklin Park -  
7:30 p.m.

On July 4, 1966, Special Agents of the Chicago FBI Office observed Doctor King, Al Raby and Reverend Ralph Abernathy together in Washington Park on Chicago's south side where they made a series of brief speeches in various areas of the park. Subsequently, this group proceeded to the 63rd Street beach area, to the 57th Street beach, the 31st Street beach, and then to Union Park, the latter located at Washington Avenue and North Ashland Avenue in Chicago. During his remarks at these various appearances King urged all his listeners to participate in the Chicago freedom rally and march being held on July 10, 1966, at Soldiers Field in Chicago. He advised that this rally and march would represent a mandate for change to Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley concerning the unsatisfactory conditions of de facto segregation, slum housing, adverse working conditions and below average wages for Negroes in Chicago. It was observed that in addition to those individuals originally to accompany King, James Bevel, Director, Direct Action, SCLC, and James Meredith participated in various of these appearances.

It was observed that Doctor King did not appear at the rally conducted subsequently in Garfield Park in Chicago, this rally led by Raby and Bevel. The rallies were discontinued at approximately 7:00 p.m. on July 4, 1966, and during their course were observed to be free from incident, disturbance or arrests.

Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

On July 4, 1966, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised the Chicago FBI Office that Doctor King departed Chicago, via United Air Lines, at 7:15 p.m. from O'Hare International Airport, en route New York City, New York. b7(D)

[REDACTED] advised the Chicago FBI Office on the evening of July 4, 1966, that there had been no disorders or disturbances in Chicago during the period June 29, to July 4, 1966, in connection with the presence here of Doctor King.

Concerning the July 10 affair, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

The rally at Soldiers Field is to commence at 12:30 p.m., featuring entertainers Dick Gregory, Oscar Brown, Jr., possibly Sammy Davis, Jr., and others as yet not known. At 3:00 p.m. the speakers are to commence, concluding with the appearance of King. At 5:00 p.m. the march to City Hall will begin, to be led by King, and the affair is to conclude at City Hall, after the posting of the demands being made by the Freedom Movement, and a few brief remarks, most probably by King. Although these plans are tentative at present, subsequent changes will most probably not materially change the program.